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"WE DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT THE MEXICANS; WE WANT TO SERVE THEM IF WE CAN": A SHARPSHOOTER OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES PICKING OFF MEXICAN "SNIPERS" DURING THE SECOND DAY OF FIGHTING AT VERA CRUZ—USED CARTRIDGE-CASES ABOUT HIS RIGHT ELBOW.

The bodies of seventeen United States marines and bluejackets killed at Vera Cruz were borne in procession through New York streets on May 11, escorted by sailors and marines from the battle-ships "Wyoming" and "Texas" and a battalion of naval militia. President Wilson, speaking in the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, said: "We have gone down to Mexico to serve mankind if we can find a way. We do not want to fight the Mexicans; we want to serve them if we can. A war

of aggression is not a war in which it is a proud thing to die, but a war of service is one in which it is a proud thing to die. I never was under fire, but I fancy there are some things just as hard to do as to go under fire. I fancy it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you as when they are shooting at you." Alluding to the diverse nationality of the victims, the President said that, when they went to Vera Cruz, they all became Americans.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

A LITTLE while ago Mr. Bernard Shaw said something about the Press; something which was perfectly true. It was not the whole of the truth; but it was perfectly true. There is a great deal of impromptu cleverness in the output of Fleet Street; there is a great deal of comedy and comradeship in the life of Fleet Street. As a life in which men learn to have quick pens and not to have quick tempers, it is a really human and amusing life. But this which Mr. Bernard Shaw said about it is simply and solidly true—

The Press is always twenty to fifty years too late with its news. Syndicalism is still a new word to it, and one it usually does not in the least understand. It has taken thirty years to discover the greatness of Ibsen and Wagner; it does not yet realise what Wells and Chesterton are doing; it writes of a bygone or imaginary world.

I do not in the least apologise for the inclusion of my own name. I do not think anyone will suppose that I am interested in the statement for that reason. I am interested in the statement because it is true: and the critics of the statement are angry with it because it is true. In one of the great official Party papers, the criticism of the Fourth Estate is received with really senile irritation. The article on the subject begins—

Mr. Bernard Shaw has established a prescriptive right not to be taken seriously, and any criticism is popularly supposed to be good enough for the Press. But it is almost as difficult to detect the humour as to discern the reason of the furious onslaught which he has just made on the Press indiscriminately.

The article then proceeds to say a number of other things, such as people say when they are too angry to think. It asks how much longer the world would have been in hearing of Ibsen if there had been no Press. In the case of a service which professes promptitude, this is obviously no answer at all. If a railway company takes ten days to take me from London to York, it is no answer to say that if there were no railways I should probably stop in London. If the boat from Calais to Dover is steered so that it strolls round the Scilly Islands or is wrecked on the Isle of Sark, it is no answer to remind me that I cannot swim across the Channel. And if it be alleged that the newspaper has failed in its avowed function, that its news is not new—why, then it is obviously no answer to say that the news would never have come even so late if the newspaper had never had the function it has neglected. The article then goes on to fling at a great and disinterested man of letters one of those personal sneers which are called bad taste (or libel) when flung against a small and interested politician: but we need not notice that kind of thing.

But what is really interesting is the truth; and the truth of Mr. Shaw's charge is proved in the very words of his enemy. The official journalist sets out to deny that he is ignorant and antiquated; and the very first thing he says is, "Mr. Bernard Shaw has established a prescriptive right not to be taken seriously." Quite so . . . quite so. And this young Dickens is very vulgar, don't you think? and can't describe a gentleman. And anything more obscure than this Mr. Browning I never read. Mr. Newman, the Puseyite, is, I suspect, a Catholic; young Gladstone may even leave the Tory party. Mr. Bulwer has been attacked by a Cambridge poet (Tennyson, or some such name) whom he had satirised; and more effectively than by Mr. Thackeray. By the way, I forgot Thackeray. He is cynical. Ruskin is sentimental; and Carlyle is dyspeptic. All these criticisms are just about as fresh as that which the official journalist actually offers in proof of his own freshness. He claims that Mr. Shaw is not to be taken seriously! Some seven long years ago, when I published an essay emphasising the seriousness of Shaw, Mr. G. S. Street, in a review otherwise sympathetic, actually blamed me for insisting on anything so

obvious. I think he was right. There are all kinds of instructed views of "G. B. S."; that he is Puritan; that he is radically perverse; that he is abnormally pure; that he is the real anarchist, or self-governing man; that he is the Irishman gone wrong, like the rioters of Belfast; that he is the Fabian gone right, having seen the hopelessness of mere Fabianism. But (in educated circles) even the frivolous no longer assert his frivolity. Nobody thinks him a mere joker, except those who cannot see a joke.

It is the same with all the other facts Mr. Shaw has invoked. The official journalist does not know what Syndicalism is. He does not try to find out what it is. He certainly does not try to tell his readers what it is. He does not know what Guild Socialism is, as advanced by Mr. Orage and Mr. Penty, or wherein that important proposal resembles Syndicalism or wherein it differs. Yet there are numberless circles of the younger men where it is being discussed as one discusses Conscription or the Channel Tunnel. He does not know (or at least he does not say) what is meant in modern discussions by the Servile State. Masses of the rising generation are talking of it as people talk about a foreign invasion. He does not know what is meant by the Distributive State. Masses of the rising generation are demanding it or denouncing it as men demand or denounce a medicine that may be a quack medicine. The Single Tax, the simplest of all proposals, is not quite simple enough for the official journalist to understand. The plain truth is that, from official journalism, we cannot get the plain truth. The daily paper is really a rich and suggestive document: personally, I love reading the day before yesterday's daily paper. Some of the finest fun and wisdom in the world can be found buried in the files of old newspapers. But the daily paper is never daily. The daily paper is never up to date.

The official journalist does not know "what Wells is doing." He still describes Mr. Wells as a sort of spidery Socialist. Nobody has told him yet that Wells is now the one great intellectual force on the optimistic or even Conservative side. He is the one great man left wondering whether we could not transfigure Capitalism without destroying it. He is the one thoughtful man who still thinks that the "captain of industry" may win his spurs. Mr. Wells has a number of attractive aims and projects into which I will not follow him here, though I hope to have an opportunity of doing so later on. For the moment, it is quite enough that Mr. Bernard Shaw has certainly proved his case. The papers do not know what Wells is doing. Whether they know what I am doing it does not become me to discuss; if anyone wants specially to know, I am writing a bad article and wishing I was in bed. But under any such conditions I am still capable of perceiving clear facts, and one of these facts is the fact affirmed by Bernard Shaw. The modern journalist does live "in a bygone or imaginary world." It is a world in which Mr. Lloyd George is still a demagogue, when he is in fact nothing better or worse than a very unpopular official. It is a world in which Sir Edward Carson is a Puritan firebrand and fanatic, when he is nothing better or worse than a longheaded and highly diplomatic lawyer. It is a world in which the Labour Party is still supposed to be revolutionary. It is a world in which the House of Lords is still supposed to be aristocratic. It is a world in which people are chosen for Parliament by a passionate preference of the common people in this or that town or county. It is a world in which the two Front Benches never indulge in any "conversations" without a direct mandate from the turbulent democracy of the House of Commons. In short, it is a world where all geese are swans and all moonshine is daylight—and where George Bernard Shaw need not be taken seriously.

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PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



THEIR WHITE UNIFORMS MADE LESS CONSPICUOUS BY MEANS OF A PRIMITIVE "DYE": MEN OF REAR-ADMIRAL BADGER'S SHIPS LEAVING THEIR VESSEL TO LAND AT VERA CRUZ.

It was noticed that when Rear-Admiral Badger's men landed at Vera Cruz, on April 22, the bluejackets were in orange-coloured clothing, their white uniforms having been dyed with iron rust, evidently to make them less conspicuous. This point our photograph illustrates exceedingly well. Speaking on the occasion referred to under our front page, the Mayor of New York emphasised the American assertion that the United States action

in Mexico is not war, saying of the dead: "These men gave their lives, not to war, but to the extension of peace. Our mission in Mexico is not to engage in conquest, but to help to restore to the neighbouring Republic tranquillity and order, which are the basis of civilisation." General Huerta's commissioners for the mediation proceedings left Vera Cruz in the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" on May 12.

DENMARK IN LONDON FOR THE THIRD TIME WITHIN TWENTY YEARS.

AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS BY G.P.U. AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK AT LUNCHEON IN THE GUILDHALL: THE SCENE AS THE LORD MAYOR WAS SPEAKING.



THE PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS, IN THE LIBRARY OF THE GUILDHALL: THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK LISTENING TO THE READING OF THE ADDRESS BY THE RECORDER—IN THE GROUP ON THE RIGHT, MR. ASQUITH, SIR EDWARD GREY, AND THE PRIMATE.

The King and Queen of Denmark were the guests of the City of London on May 12. At the Guildhall they were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, in the Library, and an Address was presented at a Court of Common Council. Luncheon in the Great Hall followed. In the course of his speech in answer to the toast "Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark," King Christian said: "It is with a sincere feeling of veneration that I stand here in this historic hall, where

both my grandfather and my father of beloved memory have been received before me by your predecessors. I fully appreciate the hearty welcome extended to us to-day, and I hope that I may take your words as also addressed to the Danish people, united with the British nation by so many material and intellectual ties. I trust that our visit to this great commercial centre of the world will contribute to the future development of trade between Denmark and Great Britain."

A FAMILIAR FEATURE OF STATE VISITS: THE "GALA" AT THE OPERA.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE GALA PERFORMANCE.



THE ROYAL BOX DURING THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCE AT COVENT GARDEN IN HONOUR OF THE DANISH VISIT:
THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK WITH THEIR HOSTS, THE KING AND QUEEN, AND OTHER ROYALTIES.

The Gala Performance which is so usual an accompaniment to State visits to London took place in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark, at Covent Garden, on Monday evening, May 11. In the special Royal Box were the King and Queen of Denmark, the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Christian, and the Duchess of Albany. The performance consisted of the first act of "La Tosca"; the opening act

of "La Bohème," and the second scene of the second act of "Aida." The decorations at Covent Garden were, of course, as elaborate as usual. At the conclusion of the performance, the whole house stood and the orchestra played "Kong Christian stod ved Højden Mast" and then "God Save the King." In our drawing are seen (from left to right) the Prince of Wales, the Queen, the King of Denmark, Queen Alexandra, the King, the Queen of Denmark, and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

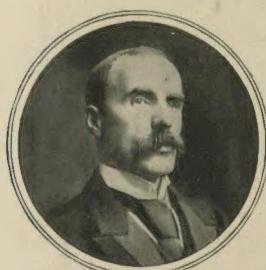


Photo, Lafayette.
MME. GREVENKOP CASTENSKIOLD,
Who was Hostess to the King and Queen
of Denmark at the Danish Legation.

THE Danish Minister, M. H. Grevenkop Castenskiold, who entertained the King and Queen of Denmark at the Legation in Pont Street, is well known in London diplomatic circles. He has

been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary since 1912, and he was here also from 1901 to 1905 as Secretary of Legation. He has since been Minister at Christiania, Vienna, and Rome. He married, in 1910, Ann Margaret, daughter of Count Friis, of Friisenborg.

It was while addressing a Boys' Brigade demonstration at the Albert Hall a few days ago that the founder of the



Photo, C.N.
THE LATE SIR WILLIAM A. SMITH,
The Founder and Secretary of the Boys'
Brigade.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. A. W. K. MILLER,
Ex-Keeper of Printed Books at the British
Museum, who died there suddenly.

had been Keeper of the Printed Books, and, for sixteen years previously, Assistant Keeper.

Although there have been a number of fatal accidents to Army airmen, that which occurred at Farnborough on the 12th was the first instance of a collision in mid-air between two aeroplanes.

One was piloted by Captain Ernest Vincent Anderson, of the Black Watch, and the other by Second-Lieutenant C. W. Wilson, both of the Royal Flying Corps. Lieutenant Wilson had with him Air-Mechanic Carter. Captain Anderson and the mechanic were killed

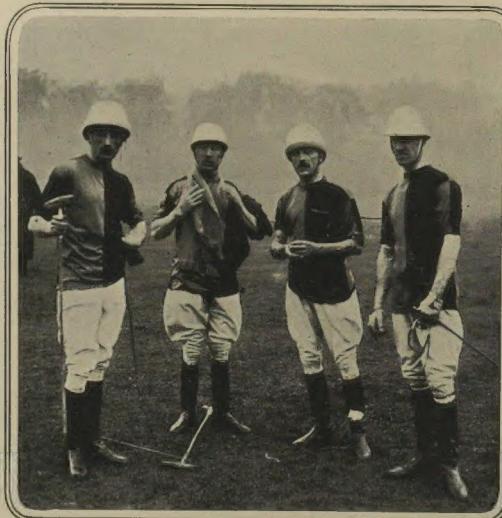
instantaneously, but Lieutenant Wilson, though injured, escaped death, and was found staggering about among the wreckage when assistance arrived.

Mme. Nordica, the famous prima donna, died at Batavia, in the East Indies, on May 10. It will be recalled



Photo, Dover Street Studios.
THE LATE MME. NORDICA,
The famous Opera-singer, who died from
an illness caused by shipwreck.

that she was a passenger on board the steamer *Tasman* when it went ashore some time ago in the Gulf of



Photo, Topical.
LORD WIMBORNE'S POLO TEAM FOR AMERICA, AS COMPOSED AT
ONE STAGE OF HIS PLANS: (LEFT TO RIGHT) CAPTAIN TOMKINSON,
CAPTAIN BINGHAM, MAJOR BARRETT, AND MAJOR HUNTER.

Papua, and her fatal illness, pneumonia, was contracted on that occasion. An American by birth, her maiden name was Lilian Norton, and she was born at Farmington, Maine, in 1859. When, at twenty, she made her operatic débüt as Violetta in "La Traviata" at Brescia, she Italianised her name in accordance with the then prevailing fashion.

Lord Wimborne has had great difficulty in making up a representative polo team to go to the United States to meet the American team in the contest for the Polo Cup. After his team had been formed, as shown in our photograph, Major Hunter was obliged to withdraw owing to the illness of his wife. It was

Mr. G. F. ARCHER, C.M.G.,
Who has been Appointed Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Somaliland.—(Photo, Elliott and Fry.)

then said that Captain Cheape might be induced to fill the vacancy.

In his promotion from Acting-Commissioner to Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Somaliland, Mr. Geoffrey Francis Archer reaps the reward of his gallant action at the time of the disaster to the Camel Corps and their commander, the late Mr. Richard Corfield. It will be recalled that Mr. Archer, on hearing the news, at once rode out from Burao with a small Indian escort and succeeded in bringing the survivors of the Corps back to safety.

His many friends in this country will sympathise deeply with the German Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, in the sad loss he has suffered by the death of his wife. Frau von Bethmann Hollweg was only forty-nine, and next month they would have kept their silver wedding. Her maiden name was Fräulein von Pfuel, and she came of one of the oldest families in Brandenburg. She was devoted to her husband and her home, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

Since he retired from active political work in 1906, after representing Portsmouth for six years, the late

Mr. Reginald Lucas had devoted himself principally to literature. Besides many articles in the Press, he wrote some novels, two biographical works—"George II. and His Ministers" and "Colonel Saunderson, M.P.: A Memoir," and other books. In his school days at Eton he was a fine cricketer, and was in the Eleven. Later, he served in the Hampshire Regiment.

Photo, Russell.
THE LATE MR. REGINALD LUCAS,
Formerly Conservative M.P. for Portsmouth
and well known as an Author.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. T. G. TICKLER, M.P.,
The successful Unionist Candidate in the
By-election at Grimsby.

Mr. Bannister, rather than Mr. Tickler, curiously enough, proved the humourist of the

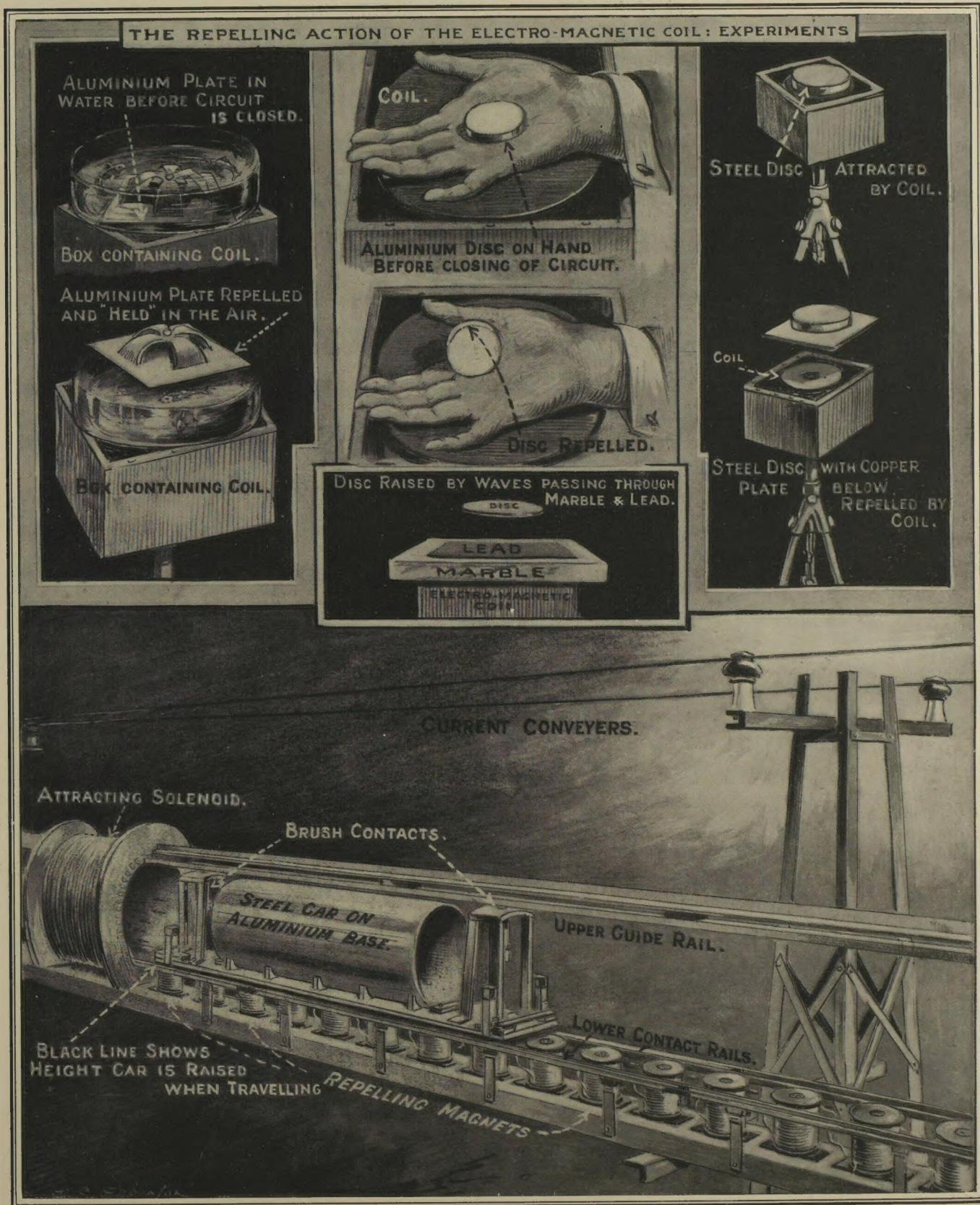


Photo, Illust. Bureau.
THE LATE CAPTAIN E. V. ANDERSON,
Who was killed in the recent Aeroplane
Accident at Farnborough.



Photo, Illust. Bureau.
THE LATE AIR-MECHANIC H. CARTER,
Who was killed in the recent Aeroplane
Accident at Farnborough.

THE FLYING TRAIN: 300 MILES AN HOUR THROUGH THE AIR?



THE REMARKABLE MODEL OF THE BACHELET "LEVITATED" TRAIN: MAGNETIC REPULSION AND MAGNETIC ATTRACTION TO RAISE AND DRAW ALONG A CAR.

We deal here with the "levitated," or "flying," train, invented by M. Emile Bachelet, which is also illustrated on our Science Page. Primarily, the invention is designed for the carrying of mails at a speed which may be as high as 300 miles an hour. The train, or car, is lifted into the air by magnetic repulsion, and, when thus suspended, is pulled forwards by magnetic attraction. As the "Times" had it the other day: "The railway line consists of a pair of rails about 35 feet long, laid over a series of the coils, or bobbins. The vehicle, weighing 45 lb., consists of an iron car or tube, fastened to an aluminium bed-plate. The repulsive force, acting on the aluminium, lifts it instantaneously, as soon as the circuit is closed, about half an inch into the air and

holds it there. But at intervals the track is spanned archwise by other electro-magnets. The iron of the superstructure of the car responds so that the vehicle is immediately pulled towards them. The electro-magnet, as the car reaches it, is automatically de-energised, and ceases to exert any influence on the vehicle, which passes on, being pulled forward by the next magnet beyond it. Thus it travels on, from one magnet to the next, the speed being in proportion to their number and strength. The coils or bobbins in the roadway which lift the vehicle into the air are excited in groups by the moving vehicle, through brushes affixed to the aluminium bed-plate and kept in contact with the live rail by springs; so that the vehicle carries its magnetic field with it."

NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY: THE CAMERA AS RECORDER.

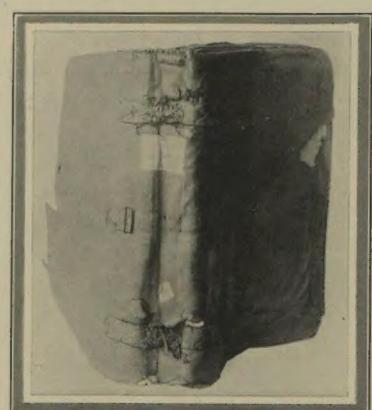


A PAGE OF THE BOOK OF DIARIES OF THE BLACK PRINCE: A VOLUME TELLING HOW HE PLEDGED A CROWN; AND SO ON.

The "Daily Mail" has chronicled a remarkable "find," nothing less interesting than a volume of diaries of the Black Prince. This deals, for example, with the Prince's order for the making of the first crest of the Prince's Feathers; his gifts to ladies of the Court and others; his methods of paying something on account to tradespeople; his tailors' bills; and how he pledged a crown he had gained, presumably in battle, from the King of France—this last in July 1359. The book is the missing

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN LONDON: A VOLUME OF DIARIES OF THE BLACK PRINCE, WHICH TELLS MANY INTIMATE THINGS—A 280-PAGE FOLIO, 16 INCHES BY 10 INCHES WIDE.

volume of a group of three: the other two are in the Record Office, and contain accounts for Chester and Cornwall. The newly found volume deals with the English estates; and the word "Angleterre" is at the top of each page. It is a large folio containing some 280 pages, sixteen inches by ten inches wide. It was discovered in London, in a box of old papers left long unopened belonging to a firm of solicitors of several centuries' standing.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY MAIL."]



THE OUTSIDE OF THE BOOK OF DIARIES OF THE BLACK PRINCE: A VOLUME TELLING HOW HE PLEDGED A CROWN; AND SO ON.



THE SIMPLE SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY IN MEMORY OF THE LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL: THE KING, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, THE QUEEN, THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND PRINCESS MARY LEAVING THE ABBEY.

On Friday, May 8, a simple service in memory of the late Duke of Argyll was held in Westminster Abbey. It was attended by the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, numerous other members of the Royal Family, and many distinguished

people. Princess Louise, the widow of the Duke, sat alone not far from the coffin, on which was a Union Jack, upon which were the dead Duke's helmet and claymore and Orders. It was arranged that the actual burial should take place on Friday last, May 15, at Kilnum, Holy Loch.



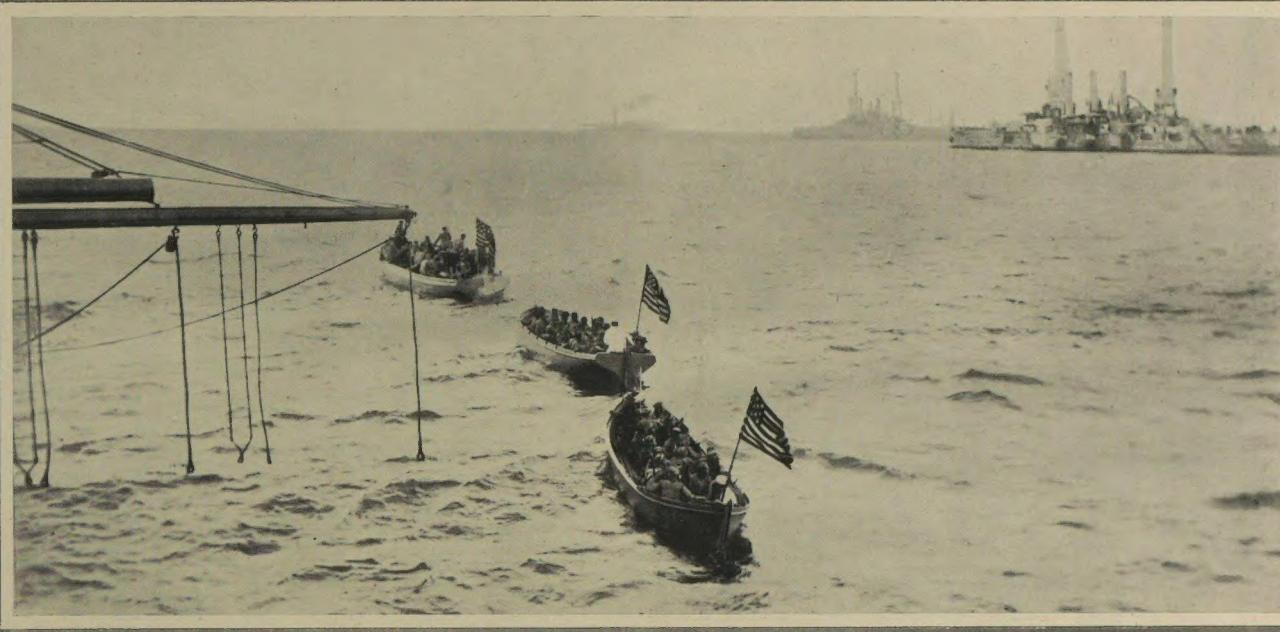
THE TERRIBLE COLORADO "COAL WAR": MEN OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN ACTION. At the end of April, not long before these photographs were taken, miners on strike in Colorado were very much under discussion; and, for example, the War Department at Washington announced "The condition of affairs at Walsenburg, where Captain Smith is in command, is reported critical," adding that 100 additional dismounted cavalry were to be forwarded immediately to join the force of nearly



THE COLORADO "COAL WAR": ARMED STRIKERS CONCERNED IN THE TROUBLE. 1000 regulars already on the scene. According to cables from New York, over 100 strikers, militia, and mine-guards had then been killed by machine-guns, rifles, and revolvers. In a word, the affair was civil war, started, it is stated, by a remark alleged to have been made by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., to the effect that he would spend his millions to buy the right to employ free labour.

THE U.S.A. AT VERA CRUZ: MARINES LANDING; "JACKIES" IN ACTION.

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.; THE SECOND EXCLUSIVE TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION.



LANDING THE FIRST MEN FOR THE OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ BY THE UNITED STATES: BOAT-LOADS OF MARINES LEAVING THEIR SHIP.



FIRING FROM BEHIND A FENCE NEAR THE TERMINAL RAILWAY STATION: AMERICAN "JACKIES" IN ACTION AT VERA CRUZ.

As we have noted elsewhere, the first of the Americans occupying Vera Cruz landed there on April 21. It was not long before these were reinforced. On April 27, it was announced that martial law had been proclaimed, that the civil authorities might resume the usual work of administration. On the 28th, General Funston arrived with four transports, carrying about 5000 troops destined to take the place of the bluejackets

on service ashore. Later, other transports arrived, with a regiment of Marines and Field Artillery. On May 1, General Funston took over the town. A day or two ago it became increasingly evident that the United States had no easy task before them, and there was talk, despite the armistice, of increased war activity in the United States as well as of General Funston's "dangerous position" in Vera Cruz.

THE UNITED STATES IN ACTION IN MEXICO: THE "NO WAR" OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ.

PHOTOGRAPH EXCLUSIVE TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS".

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION.



AMERICAN "JACKIES" FIRING DOWN A SIDE-STREET OF VERA CRUZ: FIGHTING ON

Even while the United States Senate was debating as to the terms of the resolution authorising President Wilson to use

THE DAY ON WHICH THE VANGUARD OF THE U.S. FORCES LANDED IN MEXICO.

force against General Huerta, American marines and bluejackets seized the Custom House at Vera Cruz, and took control of the town.

FIGHTING IN VERA CRUZ STREETS: THE LIVING; AND THE DEAD.

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.; THE SECOND EXCLUSIVE TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION.



READY FOR THE COMING OF THE UNITED STATES FORCE: MEXICANS, RIFLE IN HAND, AT A STREET-CORNER.



KILLED DURING THE FIRST DAY OF FIGHTING AT VERA CRUZ: DEAD MEXICANS AT A STREET-CORNER.

American marines and sailors of the United States Navy had complete control of Vera Cruz by the afternoon of April 21. There was a certain amount of fighting during the morning. Buildings occupied by Mexican sharpshooters were shelled by the warships, and some fires broke out; while Mexican snipers caused a good many casualties among the Americans. There was desultory firing during the night. At that

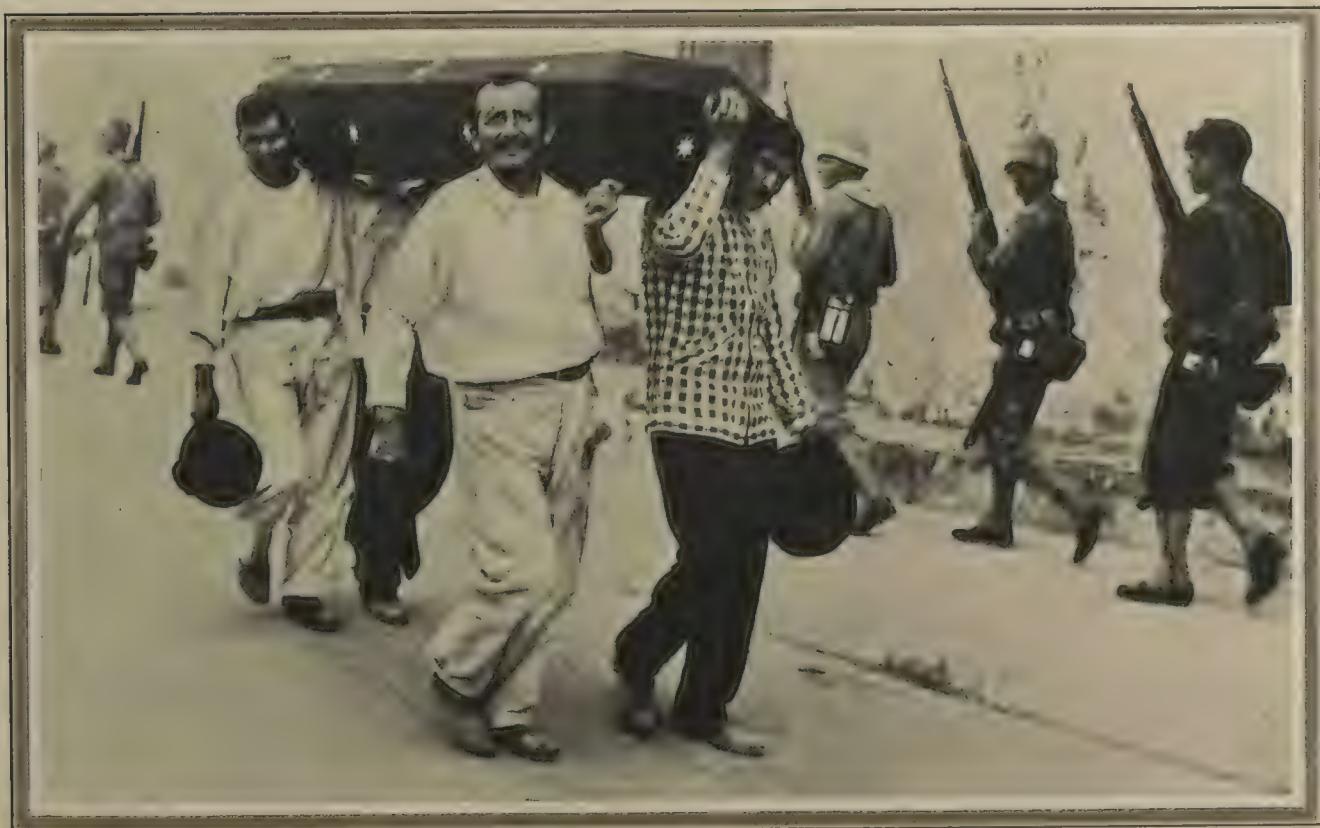
time there were some 4000 Americans on shore at Vera Cruz, some of them from the ships of Rear-Admiral Badger, which arrived on the evening of April 21. When night fell, the Americans held the water-front, the Custom House, the eastern side of the city, and the railway-line as far west as the Round House near the western edge of the northern side of the city.

THE DEAD: TRAGEDY OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



AMERICAN "JACKIES" KILLED DURING THE OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ BY THE UNITED STATES:
BODIES OF THE DEAD BROUGHT BACK TO THE SHIP.



WITH PASSING AMERICANS SALUTING; MEXICANS CARRYING A COFFIN CONTAINING THE BODY OF ONE OF THEIR NUMBER SHOT WHILE SNIPING "JACKIES."

On April 23 it was announced that the total casualties of the Americans were 12 killed and 60 wounded; while the Mexican losses were estimated at 150. On the following day, additional marines and bluejackets, with two aeroplanes, were landed; and on that day Admiral Badger reported 3 additional men killed and 25 more wounded during the occupation. Then 5400 men were ashore. The Americans made

a house-to-house call, disarming the natives. Sniping continued and further casualties. During the earlier stages especially, much sniping was practised from the house-tops and elsewhere, although the majority of the Mexicans had retreated to the sand-hills on the west. As a result, Rear-Admiral Fletcher sent word, under a flag of truce, that if sniping did not end he would bombard the city with big guns.

"MILES ATTENDAT PRAECEPTIS!" BRITISH GUARDS AS ANCIENT ROMAN LEGIONARIES WORKING BALLISTA AND ONAGER.



IT was arranged that the Royal Naval and Military Tournament should begin, at Olympia, on May 14, and it will be continued until the 30th. The Spectacle of this year is called "The Romans in Britain," and describes the coming and going of the Roman Legionaries, the first regular drilled and disciplined troops seen in these islands. In the first scene is the Triumph of Claudius the Emperor, after his conquest of Britain, and the setting is the Circus Flaminius in 44 A.D. The second date dealt with is about 388 A.D., and the place is "Behind the Roman Wall in Britain, near Brampton." Here is illustrated Roman military life; and here, too, is seen the advance of the barbarian force, under a Scandinavian chief. The scene opens thus, as described in the programme. We see the guard mounted on the wall, slaves dragging on the heavy onager or sling, while



1. LEARNING HOW TO USE AN ONAGER FOR SLINGING STONES: PRACTISING WITH A "SCORPIO"—THE MACHINE, ON ITS CART, AFTER THE ARM WITH A SLING AT ITS END HAS BEEN RELEASED.

Continued.
the god Thor, and it is the handiwork of the Norsemen. The Romans stand disciplined and unmoved at their posts. The centurion gives the command, "Engage": a volley of arrows sings through the air; the onager burls its stone. For a time the battle is uncertain, but in the end, man by man, the Legionaries die at their posts, all save the centurion holding the standard of his company, who is spared for the sword of the Scandinavian chief. So this Roman, too, is slain; and the barbarians burst into a song of victory while their leader is enthroned on the bodies of his enemies. The Romans are played for the most part by Guardsmen, who had to get used to such commands as "Miles attendat Praeceptis" for

2. WITH A MACHINE FOR SHOOTING ARROWS: LEARNING THE USE OF THE BALLISTA—THE LATER FORM OF THE MACHINE, WHEN IT SHOT ARROWS INSTEAD OF STONES.

3. USING THE ONAGER: THE STONE-HURLING DEVICE BEFORE THE RELEASE OF THE ARM WITH THE SLING AT ITS END CONTAINING THE MISSILE.

4. ILLUSTRATING THE METHOD OF ADVANCING UNDER A ROOF OF SHIELDS: THE TESTUDO (TORTOISE FORMATION) FOR USE BY ATTACKERS.

5. PREPARED TO RECEIVE A CHARGE: ROMAN SOLDIERS READY FOR THE ENEMY'S ATTACK.

the familiar "shun"; "Ad hastam declina" for "Right turn"; and "Ad hastam immuta" for "Right-about turn"; to say nothing of "Versa," for "Dress by files," and "Ad scutum converte" for "Left wheel." The onager was a large catapult for slinging stones, and was also called scorpio. Every Roman cohort had an onager carried on a cart drawn by two oxen. The ballista was for projecting stones, beams, or balls up to 162 lb. weight at an angle of 50 degrees. In its later form the ballista shot arrows. The emergency testudo (tortoise) of shields was a formation used to protect advancing men attacking fortifications. When soldiers were undermining walls, a wooden testudo, or shelter protected the men.



the transport and light artillery are paraded for inspection. The General and his officers go to the Praetorium for the transaction of the day's business. A flourish of trumpet sounds, and a party of cavalry enter from the north, bringing with them a prisoner. Again we hear a flourish, and there enters an imperial messenger, escorted by two cataphracti, cavalrymen clad in complete armour. The messenger hands a letter to the General, who announces to the troops that their presence is required on the German frontier. Orders are issued. Having detailed a small party to guard the wall, the General and his forces depart. In the next scene the barbarian horde approaches, and the centurion and his handful of men close the gates and man the wall. In the midst of the savage throng is seen a battering-ram being slowly pushed forward. It bears on its front the hideous head of

Continued below.





"The Brain of Our Army." Well known already as one of our foremost military journalists, as well as for his administrative services in connection with the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, Captain Owen Wheeler may now be said to have leapt into a prominent place among our military authors proper by his history of "The War Office, Past and Present" (Methuen). This researchful and illuminating volume—all the more so for its fourteen illustrations—could not have made its appearance at a more opportune time—a "psychological moment" more favourable—than the present, when our Army, so to speak, has again been thrown into the crucible of public controversy by recent events in Ireland, and by the prospect of other happenings in Ulster of a still graver kind. Would such a crisis have been possible had the directorate of our land forces been vested in a Commander-in-Chief, as of old, and not an Army Council, as now? Captain Wheeler does not discuss this question; but it may be pointed out as a matter of history that the reverses of the Austrians in the Seven Years' War were held by many—including, of course, Carlyle to be mainly due to the fact that the movements of the armies of Maria Theresa were controlled by a Council of War sitting in Vienna instead of by a single will, as in the case of Frederick the Great, under whose Khenenhüller, or three-cornered hat, sat all the estates of the realm, and all his soldier-councillors. "Sic volo, sic jubeo; stat pro ratione voluntas"—there can be no doubt that all the world's greatest commanders, from Alexander to Napoleon, achieved their victories in the exercise of this principle. During the late military crisis, the cry arose in certain quarters that the remedy for such "soldier-strikes" was only to be found in the "democratisation" of the British army; but Captain Wheeler's erudite volume might be described, in the main, as a history of this democratising process from the days of Marlborough, the real founder of our army, to the time of Lord Wolseley, who wrote of our pernicious "purchase system"—i.e., the buying of commissions—"that it was not only the most glaring of our military anachronisms, but in time of peace it blocked every avenue to the advancement of merit." The most "democratic" army which ever won battles was surely that of Cromwell, who selected his officers purely for their merit, quite irrespective of their social rank; and the same principle is certainly now being again applied, as may be judged from the fact that, in the last twenty years, no fewer than 1500 men have been raised from the ranks; while it was only the other day the War Office announced that commissions from the ranks at the rate of thirty a year, are now obtainable. While not professing to offer us a history of our Army and its achievements during the period of his narrative, Captain Wheeler nevertheless manages to

interweave a very interesting "thin red line" of what might be called our national war-story in the web of his erudite work dealing with the development of what Mr. Spenser Wilkinson would call "the Brain of our Army."

Our Island Cyprus. When Lord Beaconsfield, addressing a cheering multitude from the balcony of the Foreign Office, boasted that he had just returned from the Congress of Berlin bringing with him "peace with

conquests in Asia Minor, on condition that when these conquests were restored to Turkey, so would the island in question be—which it never yet has been, and never, to all appearance, will be. This was the famous island of Cyprus. Public interest in the island has waned since then, but now it will be—or at least ought to be—revived by a stately quarto that reaches us from Germany entitled (to render it in English) "Greek Manners and Customs in Cyprus" (Berlin, Dietrich Reimer), from the pen of Madam Magda Ohnefalsch-Richter, who accompanied her husband, an archaeologist subventioned by the Kaiser, to our new possession in the Middle Sea and spent several years in exploring its human side, so to speak, while her learned lord was devoting himself to its historical antiquities—a very good and proper division of labour. Whatever else may be thought of German investigators, there is at least one virtue which can never be denied to them—and that is thoroughness, which in the present case has taken the form of a quarto volume running to 370 pages (printed happily in Roman, not German, type), including more than 300 illustrations of various kinds, and the whole dedicated—doubtless as a compliment to the nation now exercising sway in Cyprus—to "Robert Ludwig Mond, M.A., of Combe Bank." Positive stories and anecdotes of the quotable sort are not very numerous in this stately, richly illustrated tome; but a typical instance of the conflict of races and the clash of interests still prevailing in the island may be found in the writer's reference to the first news-

paper—a bilingual weekly—established at Larnaka after the substitution of British for Ottoman rule. It consisted of four pages, whereof the first two were written and edited by the local *Times* correspondent, and the others by a Greek. But as the Englishman knew not a word of Greek, and his Hellenic colleague was equally ignorant of English, it followed that, as their common stock of French was only just ample enough to produce the cruellest misunderstandings between the two, their journal soon became a source of merriment, and even mockery, to the more enlightened of the islanders. While paying us the compliment of having done so much to improve the conditions of life on the island since our occupation of it six-and-thirty years ago, our authoress will have it that "neither by their measures nor their demeanour have the English managed to win the sympathies of the Greeks, between whom there is, perhaps, now an even more acute antagonism than ever." But the English Blue Books from which the learned lady so freely quotes might tell a different tale if things were not torn out of their context. Still, her work is a most creditable and interesting performance.



"ONE OF THE VERY UGLIEST EDIFICES DEVOTED TO HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE":
THE BACK OF THE HORSE GUARDS, BEFORE THE DOME WAS ADDED.
FROM AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGRAVING MADE FOR THE "UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, SHORTLY AFTER THE
BUILDING WAS COMPLETED.

"Towards the middle of the eighteenth century . . . the present 'Horse Guards' was erected, a structure which enjoys the distinction of being one of the very ugliest edifices devoted to his Majesty's Service. It was built by Wardy, after the designs of an individual named Kent, who was both an architect and a landscape-gardener. . . . It was still more dreadful before the dome and steeple were added."

From "The War Office, Past and Present," by Captain Owen Wheeler. Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen.



"MILITARY LEAP-FROG, OR HINTS TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN": A CARICATURE BY CRUIKSHANK (DATED JUNE 5, 1807)
ON THE MARY ANN CLARKE SCANDAL AND THE SALE OF ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III., became Commander-in-Chief in 1795. About 1803 he took under his protection a young woman named Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke, who, on his allowance to her becoming irregular, began selling her influence with him to Army officers desiring promotion. The traffic went on from 1804 to 1806. Eventually, in 1806, there was a public inquiry. The Duke was exonerated of complicity, but resigned his post. Mrs. Clarke removed to Paris in 1815 and died at Boulogne in 1852.

From "The War Office, Past and Present."

"honour," he might have added, "and also an island," which he had succeeded in diplomatising out of Turkey as part compensation for the Russian

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN SICILY: A PENNELL DRAWING.

FROM THE LITHOGRAPH BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



THE DISTRICT VISITED BY A DEVASTATING EARTHQUAKE: LOOKING TOWARDS MOUNT ETNA FROM THE RUINS OF THE THEATRE AT TAORMINA.

On the night of Friday, May 8, a severe earthquake, accompanied by renewed volcanic activity of Mount Etna, visited the district lying to the south-east of Etna, between Catania and Mangano, to the north of Aci Reale. The chief shock lasted for some six seconds. Linera was destroyed, and many were buried under its ruins; while six villages were also seriously damaged. Aci Reale did not suffer severely, and Messina,

which was wrecked by the earthquake of 1908, escaped, as did Catania and Taormina. An early estimate placed the dead at over 150 and the wounded at about 500. In the foreground of our drawing are ruins of the famous theatre of Taormina, which was a Greek foundation but altered by the Romans. Taormina was founded about 396 B.C. It is some thirty miles south-west of Messina.



AWARDED THE BOTANICAL MEDAL OF THE AUSTRIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE: DR. G. R. WIELAND.

Dr. Wieland, who is a Professor at Yale University, has received the reward in question for his researches on the subject of fossilised zykaophytes.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

MAY FROSTS AND YOUNG PLANTS.

EVERY gardener naturally dreads the sudden drops of temperature which we often experience at this time of year. After two or three days of balmy and genial weather which brings all vegetation forward by leaps and bounds, and which almost persuades us that summer has come, the wind suddenly changes and we get an icy blast from the north-east. During the day, the increasing heat of the sun seems to counteract this, and prevents the thermometer from falling below a relatively high level. With the darkness comes the cold snap, and the mercury, on the grass at any rate, falls to below freezing-point. Instantly all the young and tender shoots of trees and shrubs wither as if scorched by fire, and we think ourselves lucky if they recover themselves later in the year when warm nights succeed warm days.

The odd thing about this state of things is that it by no means corresponds to what happens in the winter. Trees like oaks and beeches, for instance, which flourish far north, can support a temperature of minus 10 deg. F., or more than 40 degrees of frost, without dying under it, and do so for a considerable period of time during a hard season. Yet one or two degrees of frost in May are sufficient seriously to check the growth of the young shoots of these trees in the open, and the 40 degrees just named will kill them outright in the laboratory. This is the result of the researches which Professor A. Winkler has lately made into the phenomenon, the results of which were published by him last year in our German contemporary, *Die Umschau*. At the same time, he found that by lowering the temperature gradually, or by a few degrees every day, he could in about a fortnight get similar shoots to live and thrive in a temperature of minus 25 deg. F., or nearly 40 degrees of frost.

It was the last fact which put Professor Winkler on the track of the real reason of the trees' sensitivity

gradually until it reaches its climax in January, which, in our latitude, is the coldest month in the year. This power is maintained until the second half of February, when it decreases rapidly, especially if the weather be warm, until at length it reaches the point when, as has been said, the young shoots are withered by a cold which is hardly sufficient to freeze water. This is not a question of age, because as Professor Winkler's experiments showed him, the leaves of evergreen plants, such as the conifers, can not only resist low temperatures even when they occur suddenly, but their endurance is greater when they are young than

AWARDED THE ZOOLOGICAL MEDAL OF THE AUSTRIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE: DR. ROSS GRANVILLE HARRISON.

Dr. Harrison is Bronson Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Yale University. He has received the award in question as recognition of the value of his researches into the growth of the nerves.

conditions of the race. The firs and other conifers have always been indigenous to the Arctic or sub-Arctic countries, and are, therefore, indifferent to changes of temperature, whether sudden or gradual. Oaks, beeches, and other trees, on the contrary, come from a warmer climate than ours, but have succeeded in adapting themselves to our winters by a long and gradual process of acclimatisation.

This is in accordance with the law of the survival of the fittest which leads to the development and accentuation of those qualities in the individual which make for the persistence of the race. But these characteristics, painfully and laboriously acquired in the course of centuries and millennia, are sometimes wholly or temporarily lost in a sudden change of environment. It is as if a steel spring, quiescent and apparently constant to its new form when coiled, still retained within it the power and desire to return to its original form of a straight bar.

Thus dogs, probably the earliest of domesticated animals, when transferred to a tropical country, such as Central Africa, lose in a few generations most of the characteristics they have acquired in Europe, and revert more and more to the type of the jackal and the wolf. Thus their ears, whatever their breed, tend to become pointed, their coats turn sandy or rufous, and their bark becomes a howl. Some attempt has been made to show that this is the result of disease, and thus resembles the effect of malaria on the human constitution. Yet the Egyptian dog of Pharaonic times possessed, as we see by the monuments, those very characteristics; and as he was certainly domesticated before the European animal, it is probable that these are the original features of the race.

One sometimes wonders whether the same force is not at work with mankind, and whether in a sudden change of surroundings they do not revert to the ways of the natives of their original



THE AIR TRAIN WHICH ITS INVENTOR CLAIMS WILL TRAVEL THROUGH THE AIR OVER A TRACK AT THE RATE OF 300 MILES AN HOUR: A MAIL-CARRIER OF MR. BACHELET'S MODEL SUSPENDED IN THE AIR.

The so-called Air Train, or, to give it its proper name, the Bachelet Levitated Railway, is at present in model form. It has been described as follows, by the "Daily Express": "The explanation of the system under which the air train is made to perform its marvellous work is this: Mr. Bachelet has discovered that certain metals offer a retarding influence to the magnetic force flowing from an electric coil energised by an alternating current. This retarding influence sets up 'eddy' currents, which cause the reverse of magnetic attraction—namely, magnetic repulsion. In other words, the effect of a magnetic coil on certain metals is to repel instead of to attract them. One of these metals is aluminium, and the effect of magnetic electricity on aluminium is the great factor in the working of the air train. The car, or cars, of the air train are long, narrow, and cigar-shaped. When they are stationary they rest on a track below which, at intervals of two feet, are electric coils arranged to deliver the magnetic lines of force against the resisting aluminium of the car. As soon as the electric influence is set in motion the coils, instead of attracting the car, push it away, with the result that the car is immediately raised and held suspended in the air clear of the track, the only connection between the car and the track being the brushes used for contact purposes. At intervals of twenty-five feet along the track are placed solenoids, or pulling-magnets, shaped like a tunnel. The car passes through these solenoids, which are automatically energised in succession, thus acting as a continual magnet to draw the train along." The inventor claims that his air train would travel at least 300 miles an hour, and that the cost of running would be infinitesimally small compared with the cost of to-day.



THE AIR TRAIN: A MAIL-CARRIER OF THE LEVITATED RAILWAY, ITS OUTER COVER REMOVED, ABOUT TO ENTER A SOLENOID, OR PULLING-MAGNET, SHAPED LIKE A TUNNEL AND ONE OF A SERIES FORMING A CONTINUAL MAGNET TO DRAW THE TRAIN ALONG.

ness to cold. He found that during the months of September, October, November, and December, the power of trees and shrubs to resist frost increases

when they are old. One is, therefore, tempted to think that we have here a phenomenon of what is sometimes called atavism, or a return to the primitive



THE AIR TRAIN: A MAIL-CARRIER PART OF THE WAY THROUGH ONE OF THE SOLENOIDS, OR TUNNEL-SHAPED PULLING-MAGNETS, WHICH ARE SET AT INTERVALS OF TWENTY-FIVE FEET ALONG THE TRACK, ABOVE WHICH THE TRAIN RUNS.

habitat. As Horace said, in fact, "they change their sky, but not their minds, when they travel oversea."

F. L.

MONSTERS OF THE BACKYARD.—VI.: CAMEL AND HEARTH CRICKETS.

FROM "A BOOK OF MONSTERS," BY DAVID FAIRCHILD (SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED). COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, WASHINGTON. PHOTOGRAPHS BY DAVID FAIRCHILD.



WITH ANTENNAE, AS LONG AS ITS BODY, WHICH MAY HELP IT TO JUMP IN THE DARK:
THE STONE OR CAMEL CRICKET.



MINSTREL TO MAN THROUGH THE AGES, AND OCCASIONALLY WITH A SONG WHICH 'CAN' BE HEARD FOR A MILE:
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

With these two illustrations, we conclude our series of photographs of Monsters of the Backyard. The following is from Mr. David Fairchild's notes on his remarkable photographic magnifications: "The stone or camel cricket seems strangely equipped for its night life, for it has antennae as long as its body. I cannot help wondering if these help it to jump in the dark. Fabre says: 'Our senses do not represent all the ways by which the animal puts himself in touch with that which is not himself.'—Through the ages, the cricket on the hearth has rubbed his rough wings together

over his head and sung man to sleep. The carrying-power of their song is extraordinary. There are species whose strident notes can be heard for a mile, although their little bodies are scarcely more than an inch in length. The males alone are musical. As one listens to their friendly song, it is hard to appreciate what fighters they are among themselves, the larger ones even turning cannibals when food is scarce, although a glance at the photograph shows how well equipped they are for battle. . . . They jump a hundred times their own length."

THE MAWSON EXPEDITION: THE GREAT ADVENTURE

PHOTOGRAPH REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION



ABOUT TO CROSS A BRIDGE OF SNOW OVER A GREAT CREVASSE AKIN TO THAT INTO UNKNOWN ANTARCTIC—ON

In last week's issue of "The Illustrated London News" we made our readers familiar, by means of drawings and photographs, with certain very interesting aspects of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition under Dr. Douglas Mawson, a great adventure during which Lieutenant Ninnis, of the Royal Fusiliers, and Dr. Xavier Mertz lost their lives, and Dr. Mawson himself suffered such privations that it was almost a miracle that he reached his base, which, in point of fact, he attained only to meet great disappointment: to see his ship,

DURING WHICH TWO OF THREE EXPLORERS WERE LOST.

OF MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN.



WHICH LIEUTENANT NINNIS FELL TO HIS DEATH: THE MAWSON PARTY EXPLORING THE A GLACIER OF ADÉLIE LAND.

the "Aurora," steaming away from him, having given up his companions and himself as lost, a fact which made it necessary for him to remain in the Antarctic for another year, with seven men who had remained behind as volunteers. As one of the drawings we published last week showed, it was in a crevasse of the nature of that here illustrated that Lieutenant Ninnis was lost. The Expedition did excellent work; and was unique in that its base on Macquarie Island linked the Antarctic with Melbourne by means of a wireless installation.

SUCCESSOR TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT: A NEW GOVERNOR.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROSSILL.



APPOINTED TO CANADA: PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK, BROTHER OF THE QUEEN;
WITH THE PRINCESS AND HIS CHILDREN.

It is announced that the King has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada in succession to Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, whose term of office will expire in October. The new Governor-General was born at Kensington Palace on April 14, 1874. He is brother of the Duke of Teck and of the Queen. In 1904, he married Princess Alice of Albany. Their Serene Highnesses have two children: Princess May, born in January 1906; and Prince Rupert, born

in August 1907. The fact that another member of the Royal Family has been appointed to Canada is looked upon as a considerable compliment to the Dominion; and it is certain that Prince Alexander will do well there, for he has gifts both military and social. He is a Major in the 2nd Life Guards, and has seen service in Matabeleland (in 1896), when he was mentioned in dispatches; and in the South African War, when he won the D.S.O. and another mention in dispatches. When Prince Francis of Teck died, in 1910, Prince Alexander took up with enthusiasm his work for the Middlesex Hospital.

LADIES' SUPPLEMENT FOR MAY.

THE
WORLD

OF
WOMEN



A QUEEN WHO HAS NOT YET HAD A THRONE: QUEEN AUGUSTA, CONSORT OF KING MANUEL, FORMERLY RULER OF PORTUGAL.

Queen Augusta, before her marriage to King Manuel, was Princess Augustine Victoria Wilhelmina Antoinette Mathilda Ludovica Josephine Marie Elizabeth of Hohenzollern. Seeing that she married last year, after King Manuel had been driven from Portugal by the revolution which made his country into a republic, and that therefore she has

never entered Portugal as Queen, her features and personality are better known to the people of Great Britain than to her "subjects." King Manuel's consort takes great part in Society functions, and is very popular at Twickenham, where she and King Manuel reside.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY L.E.A.]

THE WOMAN'S PROGRESS.

BY ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON.

IT cannot be said any longer that women, when they take up their palettes and brushes, err on the side of insipidity; nor can they truthfully be accused of being "lady-like" in their attitude towards art and life. It is not the women who supply the "problem pictures," cheap sensationalism, and stories in paint at the Royal Academy Exhibitions. Those who "count," like Mrs. Swynnerton and Mrs. Laura Knight, have no compromise with prettiness, and both are curiously synthetic in their method. It is remarked on all sides by the critics that two at least of the outstanding pictures in the present Royal Academy Exhibition are by women. Mrs. Swynnerton's extremely distinguished, as well as alluring, portrait of "David and Jonathan" depicts two small, roguish boys in blue, emotionally dependent on each other, walking in an old English garden of sumptuous design, suggesting that air of continuity, of tradition, which hangs about stone terraces, clift swards, blooming roses, and immemorial trees in this England of ours. This is decidedly one of the pictures of the year, a claim which must also be made for Mrs. Knight's huge canvas—badly hung—called "March Many Weather." In some respects, this picture over-tops even Mrs. Swynnerton's admirable brush-work and style. The subject is that of a large, shabby, patient brown cart-horse, on which are seated a farm-labourer and his gay little daughter: on the man's face all the astounding courage, the patient endurance, of the poor; on the

child's the ephemeral optimism of the first young years. A stormy March landscape, portentous sulphur clouds, with a hint of fine weather, form the background for horse, man, and child. It is a fine, a notable piece of work, and one, moreover, which leaves you furiously thinking. There is no "story"; it is a statement of fact seen through the eye of an artist and thinker. To compare this canvas with Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch's "The Waterway" makes one wonder why our premier feminine animal-painter sometimes lays so much stress on her undoubted technique, and lets her imagination lie fallow. These horses crossing a stream are photographic in their realism, but they leave the spectator absolutely cold. Miss Kemp-Welch is more herself when she paints skittish ponies and wild colts exhibiting the joy of life on moors or downland.

MRS. T. H. MILLER, THE HON. SEC. OF THE LADIES' GOLF UNION, TO WHOSE EFFORTS THE GREAT POPULARITY OF LADIES' GOLF IS MOSTLY DUE.

Photograph by Kate Pragell.

In architecture, a number of women are now coming to the fore, notably in what may be termed their special province—what Ibsen's Master-BUILDER called "houses for men and women to live in." Miss Annie Hall was the first woman who qualified for, and was elected to membership of, the Society of Architects; while two sisters, the Misses Charles, have distinguished themselves at the Royal Institute of British Architects, the elder being the first lady to be admitted as member. Miss Charles, indeed, has taken

her profession very seriously, and was articled to the firm of Messrs. Ernest George and Peto, where she studied the planning,

designing, and decoration of houses to such profit that she was enabled to pass the examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. It seems, indeed, obvious that the planning and decorating of dwelling-places is peculiarly suitable as a feminine profession. They would probably make for lightness, brightness, and gaiety; they would incline towards broad staircases with wide treads, towards cupboards in abundance, and to facilities for housemaid's work being done quickly, neatly, and effectively. No female architect would place the kitchen a long way from the dining-room, which was so often done in great country houses built and designed by men. It would seem as if, once a woman takes up this work, she understands it fundamentally. Thus, Miss Ethel Charles won the Silver Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects for an essay on "The Development of Architectural Art from Structural Requirements and Nature of Materials," and was congratulated thereon by the President. She has recently been lecturing at King's College on

"The History of Architecture, House Decoration, and the History of Furniture."

It is noteworthy that the architects, as a class, have shown themselves far less hostile to women competing with them in their profession than members of the Bar and doctors. In North America, where there is far less sex-prejudice than in England, and where being a woman is not necessarily a bar to taking up a profession or business, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been gallant enough to employ a woman to

TO MAKE A SIX-MONTHS' JOURNEY IN A WHEELBARROW THROUGH ASIA, CHINA, AND ACROSS THE GOBI DESERT: MRS. MARY GAUNT, THE FAMOUS TRAVELLER AND AUTHORESS.

Photograph by Hopper.

decorate all the Company's hotels from Quebec to Vancouver, with eminently satisfactory results.

In hygiene, sanitation, and matters of public health, women are showing themselves indefatigable as reformers and teachers, and it would be difficult to overestimate their work in this direction. This is the fifth year in succession in which the Women's Imperial Health Association will carry on their propaganda in the countryside by means of a caravan. The county chosen this year is Cambridgeshire, and will include adjoining bits of Herts and Huntingdon. The caravan, aptly named the "Florence Nightingale," comes out of its winter quarters this week, and starts out on its leisurely progress by way of St. Albans. Miss Faithfull-Davies, lecturer at the Edinburgh School of Domestic Economy, is in charge of the Health Mission, and what is principally aimed at is instruction in the proper feeding of children. Lantern-slides and films form part of the equipment of this health-caravan, and one can readily imagine, during a slow, three-months' tour, how easily and in what homely fashion the necessary hints could tactfully be imparted to rustic mothers of families. During the last three weeks, Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, the well-known doctor, will be in charge of this health-mission on wheels.

MISS A. B. WALKER, WHO HAS WON THE LADIES' FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP FOR THE SECOND TIME IN SUCCESSION.

Photograph by Sport and General.



THE WIFE OF THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, WHO HAS WRITTEN A BOOK ENTITLED "THE GODS, KINGS, AND ANIMALS OF EGYPT": PRINCESS MATHILDA LICHNOVSKY.

Photograph by Swaine.



IN CHARGE OF A HEALTH MISSION ON WHEELS: DR. ELIZABETH SLOAN CHESSE, AUTHOR OF "THE HOUSE ON WHEELS," WHICH HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED.

Photograph by Parsons' Library, Hulme.

BEFORE THE CHAMPIONSHIP: THE TEAMS FOR THE MILLER TROPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL



THE WELSH TEAM IN THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: (BACK ROW)—MRS. STORRY, MISS B. LEAVER, MRS. PHELPS, MRS. DRACON; (SITTING)—MISS ALLINGTON HUGHES, MRS. ELLIS GRIFFITH (DID NOT PLAY), MISS MORGAN, MISS L. WILLIAMS; (ON THE GROUND)—MISS LLEWELLYN AND MISS S. GETHIN GRIFFITH.

1.
THE Ladies' Championship Meeting started on the Hunstanton links with play for the Miller Trophy. This Trophy is competed for by the international teams of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and was won by England, who had a very strong representative side. As the international teams contain nearly all the most important players of the Championship, the groups given on this page will be of special interest. For the Championship this year a greater number of competitors entered

[Continued on p. 2]

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SCOTLAND IN THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: (BACK ROW)—MISS KINLOCH, MISS C. STEVENSON, MISS K. STUART, MISS F. MCANDREW, MISS M. NEILL FRASER, MISS R. GRANT-SUTTIE; (SITTING)—MISS BENTON, MISS E. GRANT-SUTTIE, AND MISS MAHER.



THE ENGLISH TEAM, WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS EDITH LEITCH (DID NOT PLAY), MISS MARTIN SMITH, MRS. SUMPTER, MISS G. RAVENSCROFT, MISS CECIL LEITCH; (SITTING)—MISS MURIEL DODD, MISS MAY LEITCH, MISS L. BARRY; (ON THE GROUND)—MISS S. TEMPLE AND MRS. CAUTLEY.

THE IRISH TEAM IN THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP,
PLAYED AT HUNSTANTON.

READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS TYNT, MRS. LEWIS SMITH, MISS M. HARRISON, MISS F. WALKER-LEIGH, MRS. DURLACHER; (SITTING)—MISS J. BOYD, MISS S. TOBIN, MISS JANET JACKSON, AND MRS. L. JACKSON.

2.
their names than on any previous occasion, a fact which gives ample proof of the increasing popularity of golf for ladies. The Hunstanton course, on which the Championship was played, is one that is admirably suited for ladies, though it is, perhaps, not long enough for the longest drivers among the men. The bogey of the course is 38 out and 40 home, and it contains some very fine holes, especially the first, seventeenth, and the eighteenth. The first hole is not particularly difficult, but a topped shot at the first tee, often caused

[Continued on p. 2]

by the nervousness which the first shot in a Championship produces, will nearly always reach a very formidable bunker. The seventeenth, a two-shot hole for a man, requires a good drive and then perfect play over the top of a hill and over a large bunker on the other side of the hill. This hole is one of the best on the course; while the eighteenth, the last hole, must be played perfectly to avoid disaster. This is the first time that the Ladies' Championship has ever been played on the Hunstanton Links. The players chiefly in the public eye were Miss Muriel

Dodd, the Champion of 1913, who is also the Canadian Champion; Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, Champion of 1912, and present holder of the American Championship; Miss Cecil Leitch, the well-known golfer; Miss E. Grant-Suttie, the Open Champion of 1910, and the Scottish Champion of 1911; Miss Bertha Thompson, who won the Championship in 1905; and Miss Janet Jackson, the present Irish Champion. A noticeable feature of this year's, the twenty-second competition, was the absence of any American players, in contradistinction to the Men's Open Championship, where the American contingent is in full force.

England's National Flower in its Newest Form: The Latest Varieties of the Rose.

SPECIALLY PHOTOGRAPHED IN THEIR NATURAL COLOURS FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



1. NOT YET ISSUED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC: THE "KATHLEEN CHALMERS" ROSE (MR. HUGH DICKSON'S NEW BLOOM).

2. THE "COUNTESS CLANWILLIAM" ROSE, TO BE ISSUED FOR COMMERCE IN JUNE NEXT. (RAISED BY MR. HUGH DICKSON).

3. THE FAMOUS "DAILY MAIL ROSE," THE "MADAME EDOUARD HERIOT" (RAISED BY M. PERNET-DUCHER, OF LYONS).

4. A SINGLE FROM TWO DOUBLE ROSES: THE CURIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESULT FROM A CROSS BETWEEN THE RED "HUGH DICKSON" AND THE WHITE "FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI" ROSES (GROWN BY BROWN, OF PETERBOROUGH, AND NAMED "MRS. ROSALIE WRINCH").

5. THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF M. PERNET-DUCHER, THE ROSE "CONSTANCE," PROBABLY TO BE PLACED ON SALE IN THE AUTUMN.

It is not surprising that every gardener, whether amateur or professional, takes the greatest interest in the rose, the flower that is not only beautiful in itself, but has also a national meaning. Though the forms which the rose takes at the present day are almost without number, before the fifteenth century the gardener of the Middle Ages had to content himself with only four varieties. Then came the importation of the Damask rose and the Provence rose, and in Shakespeare's day more than twenty kinds were known and cultivated. It was to Edward I. that

the adoption of this native of British soil as the floral emblem of England was due; and though the use of the white and red roses as the signs of the opposing parties in England's great civil war gave a tragic significance to the national flower, it was retained in the royal badge of England by Henry VII., whose succession to the throne put an end to the hostilities, and it remains to this day as the symbol of national unity and patriotism. In France also the cultivation of the rose has always been popular.

CONCERNING GARDENS

By MRS. C. W. EARLE,
Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden"

LAST month I promised to give further details on the subject of the Cape pelargoniums, and their numerous hybrids, through visiting the collection they have of them at the Horticultural Gardens at Wisley. I have several specimens myself, and in the month of August, especially in the early days, I will give cuttings to those who write to me for them. Many private individuals have good collections now, as was seen at the great Horticultural Exhibition in May last year. I know of no nursery-man who sells them or exhibits them. Though the collection at Wisley fills a very large house without a great number of duplicates, it only goes to prove how many of the best hybrids have been hopelessly lost; and we know them only by illustrations in Andrews' "Botanist's Repository," the first volume of which is dated 1797; and also in Robert Street's "Geraniaceæ," brought out just over a hundred years ago.

Now that the fashion is reawakened, I trust more of the original plants may be brought from the Cape, and fresh hybrids grown which will not be inferior to those figured and described in the old books. It is only comparatively lately that it has been decided that all the plants of the geranium family that come from south of the Equator should be called pelargoniums, and the Northern and harder kinds retain the name of geranium. So when we say in a summer garden, "What beautiful geraniums!" we use the language of my youth, but which is now the language of the ignorant.

So far as I can judge from the plants at Wisley, there are not a great many of these plants that it would be worth while for the amateur with limited room to grow. In Mr. Robinson's last edition (the eleventh) of "The English Flower Garden," there is a longer description of these plants than in former editions. I grow a certain number of these Cape pelargoniums for the sweetness of their leaves. Of these, as I wrote last year, one given to me as Prince of Orange, is the best—not the variegated one. But it is rather tender, and out of doors even in the summer it almost loses its scent. It wants the same treatment as the fancy pelargoniums advertised by nursery-men. There are five or six kinds that have insignificant flowers, but are quite worth having for the sake of their leaves; and they come in most usefully for autumn cutting, as they grow into large plants out of doors in summer. The others I grow are for the charm and beauty of their flowers and the long time they remain in bloom.

I fear beginning with names, as they have not at all settled these at Wisley, but a small white flower spotted with bright red marks, bright green leaves, and a stem with big thorns on it is named at Wisley *P. Echinatum*. Rollison's Unique Crimson and Unique Aurora and a tender large-flowered Cape hybrid called Clorinda are beautiful things, well grown. It will be a long time before the names are fixed and decided at Wisley: now the same plant has often three or four names. It is to be hoped that many of the species figured by Andrews will be reintroduced from the Cape of Good Hope. If they came at the end of the eighteenth century in slow-sailing vessels, how much easier could they be brought now! I was disappointed at finding so few "species" at Wisley.

The first private collection of these pelargoniums I ever saw was at Miss White's, head of the Alexandrian College in Dublin. And in Mr. Robinson's beautiful book, "Flora and Silva," there is an article by Miss White on the scented-leaved pelargoniums, and a charming illustration, almost worthy of the old drawings, of the flower of a hybrid called *P. Lady Mary Fox*. It, and one called Shrublands Pet, both flower well all the late summer and autumn out of doors.

I have so increased *Tritonia crocata*, by growing on under a hand-light the bulbets that come off when the larger bulbs are reported in July, that I had a long shelf full of them in flower for a month in the greenhouse, and I have hardly ever met anyone who knows it. Barr catalogues it as *Tritonia rosea*. Yet it is not pink at all, but a clear beautiful orange. Between these, *Nemesias*,

sown in pots in September, if not staked but allowed to hang down, make a very good combination. These can also be sown in pots in May for autumn flowering. And when sown out of doors it is worth while saving one's own seed, though it is so light that it is difficult to gather and must be done early in the morning, selecting the best colours. A wet March is a wonderful help in this garden for all flowering shrubs, and the constant thinning out and pruning makes the whole difference to the next year's bloom, beginning with *Jasminum nudiflorum*, *Garrya*, *Elliptica*, *Forsythia*, etc. The right pruning of lilacs is also very important to their flowering, especially the taking away of

covered with its large white flowers at the same time as the larger plant above named. Many rather delicate things will survive here if covered up after Christmas with bracken, or straw, or fir branches. *Coronilla* has survived here so covered; and the lovely *Carpenteria californica* and tender *Jasminum primulinum* both survive here treated in the same way.

In gardening one gains curious experience of the effect of soil on plants. I have grown, propagated, and flowered for years here one of the handsomest of the saxifrages, *S. pyramidalis*, especially for pot-culture, increasing it every year by removing the offsets it throws off, as only

the large rosettes flower, and then only the third year. Last year, by mistake, I planted the young pieces in a bed that had been prepared with clay for other cuttings. Every piece of the saxifrage damped off in the winter, and I am left with only two or three little plants that had been left on the rockery. Soil plays such an important part in all plant cultivation. Of all the cheap gardening books for 1s. I think none is more complete and instructive than "An Encyclopaedia of Gardening," by W. P. Wright (Dent and Co.).

But to return to plants. *Ornithogalum nutans*, turned out of most gardens, as it spreads like a weed, is all the same a very lovely thing, with its pale flowers streaked with tender green, and every bud flowers well in water. It does best in a bed between strong-growing perennials. Grown in grass the flower-spikes are not so fine; the foliage soon dies down. *Anemone fulgens* I was long in growing successfully: the secret is to fork the bed well at the end of June, and pay no attention to the tubers. In this way it increases and flourishes.

Before the dandelion comes into bud, the young leaves, well washed, make a most excellent salad, mixed with beetroot or not, according to taste; but with a dressing of a little salt and a little sugar, a very little vinegar and a lot of the best salad oil, some chopped herbs (especially chervil), I think they make a delicious salad. It is curious to note how many English gardens have no chervil, *Scandix ceverfolium*. Early spring is the best time to sow it, and then, in light soils at any rate, it sows itself under the apple trees. It is most useful in salads and soups, and can be used as decoration in cold winters when unprotected parsley is killed.

My new cook appeared to-day with three lovely arrow-shaped green leaves between her finger and thumb, and a rather sad appeal, "What am I to do with this? I never saw it before." I had told my gardener to bring in what is a most useful early spring vegetable, called "Good King Henry" (*Chenopodiaceæ*). It is a native of Europe, hardy perennial and easily grown from seed, and requires little attention. Cooked like spinach it is excellent, and the shoots in very early spring can be cut and cooked like asparagus, if blanched by earth up. It is extensively grown in Lincolnshire; very likely introduced by the weavers from the Low Countries, or by the Huguenots from France. At any rate, it is seldom seen in gardens in the South of England. Sutton catalogues the seed under the name of *Mercury*, as astonishing a name as "Good King Henry," which is its name both in France and Germany. In Mr. Robinson's translation of Vilimorin's "Vegetable Garden," there is a long account of how to grow it and cook it.

In the last month I have had a great loss. My gardener, Frederick Russell, who has lived in my cottage and worked with me in this garden for twenty-nine years, died here after six weeks' illness. In these days when one often hears complaints that the old class of servant has passed away, and that education and other changes have altered the relations between employers and employed, one is glad to remember and mourn for one who has not only been a faithful, honest, intelligent, and devoted servant, but a true and real friend; and in all the years we have worked together in this garden, never once did he show impatience or seem weary of my somewhat unusual and unprofessional methods; and he never failed to do his utmost to carry out my wishes.



IN THE GARDEN OF THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD: AN ARBOUR AND ENCLOSED GARDEN IN THE GROUNDS OF MR. J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, whose fortune is so great that he himself is scarcely aware of its total amount, has a magnificent estate at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, New York. These grounds have been laid out in the most lavish manner, but especially beautiful is the arbour which we illustrate. This is of lattice construction, and the colour-scheme is of lavender and white—a colouring which conforms with the wistaria that trails over it.

Photographs by Moulin.

all suckers. If grown for forcing in the winter, they should be cut back hard directly after flowering and grown like standard roses, and only forced in alternate years.



IN THE GARDEN OF THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD: THE EXTERIOR OF MR. J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S ARBOUR.

All young gardeners should plant *Magnolia conspicua*, the Yulan magnolia. I saw a beautiful specimen in a friend's garden five miles away, with a much heavier soil than this, in full bloom early in April. It was about thirty years old, planted in a moist situation in full sun with air all round it and facing south and east, and well protected by shrubs, but not too close, at the back. It is worthy every care and patience, as in fair weather it is in great beauty for some weeks. *M. Stellata* is suitable for pot-culture, and in a favourable soil and with a little care does well out of doors; and though a small plant it is

WOMAN'S CULT OF THE DOG: NO. XIV.—THE SAMOYEDE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS AGENCY, HUGHES, HOPPER, SPOT AND GENERAL, AND PANNET.



A DOG THAT TAKES TO HARNESS AS A DUCK TO WATER: CHAMPION SAMOYEDES.

One of the oldest of the canine races, the Samoyede dog has from prehistoric times till the present day acted as the invaluable friend of Arctic man. The rigours of the climate of North East Russia, combined with centuries of training for his particular work, have produced a dog of remarkable type—intelligent, obedient, speedy, alert, and as hard as nails. For sledge-work he is unequalled, as has been proved in the Arctic and Antarctic expeditions of Nansen, Johansen, Jackson, the Duke of Abruzzi, Borchgrevink, Scott, and Shackleton; and as a watch-dog and guardian of the house his virtue is incorruptible. In England the difference in climate does not affect him, though the absence of snow gives him little chance for sledge-work; but he takes

to harness as a duck to water, and if our laws now permitted it, teams of Samoyedes in light carts would solve many problems of country traffic. And so deeply rooted is his instinct of guarding that, as herds of reindeer are not plentiful in England, he will carefully round up straying chickens instead. The first Samoyedes were brought to England nearly twenty-five years ago from Archangel by Mr. E. Kilburn Scott, from whose kennel most of the present dogs in this country are descended. Their first recognition by championship honours by the Kennel Club was in 1905; but there are now two clubs formed in the interests of the breed, the Samoyede Club and the Ladies' Samoyede Association, to bring the Samoyede before the public.

FASHION'S VAGARIES: CURIOUS HATS, CAPES, AND DRESSES OF TO-DAY.



Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. FANTASTIC HATS OF THE SEASON, MADE OF STRAW AND TRIMMED WITH BOUQUETS AND WREATHS OF FLOWERS, RIBBON, TULLE, FEATHERS, OR FRUIT.

Figs. 6 and 9. A RETURN TO THE VICTORIAN MODE: THE FLOUNCED SKIRT AND POLONAISE SEEN ON A PARIS RACECOURSE.

Figs. 7 and 10. THE STUDENT'S CAPE THAT IS NOW THE MOST FASHIONABLE FORM OF MANTLE.

Fig. 8. AN EARLY VICTORIAN FASHION: THE RETURN OF THE PANTALET PETTICOAT.

For the moment it seems as if the leading arbiters of fashion, instead of creating further triumphs for themselves, are content to borrow modes from the past, with, it must be admitted, some fantastic additions. Thus, while the dress with the long semi-fitted waist, curving in at the waist-line, and its flounced skirt takes us back to 1880, other costumes recall to mind the short crinoline skirts of 1830, with their dainty little pantalets of organdy, batiste, or tulle with frills of lace that cling round the ankles. The illustrations on this page give some idea of the trend of modern fashion in hats and dresses. The military capes which everybody is now wearing, and of which we give two examples, are reminiscent of those of the student's cloak.

END OF LADIES' SUPPLEMENT.

ASPHALT AS NATURE'S TRAP FOR PREHISTORIC BEASTS AND BIRDS.

By COURTESY OF "POPULAR MECHANICS."



To quote "Popular Mechanics," America, by whose courtesy we make these reproductions: "Caught by the yielding asphalt, animals now long extinct were drawn to their death as they sought water or preyed upon other unfortunate creatures at the springs now known as Rancho-la-Brea, near Los Angeles, California. The petroleum of Southern California has an asphalt base. Unlike the fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the heavy oils, when evaporated, do not yield paraffin, but asphalt. The oil which

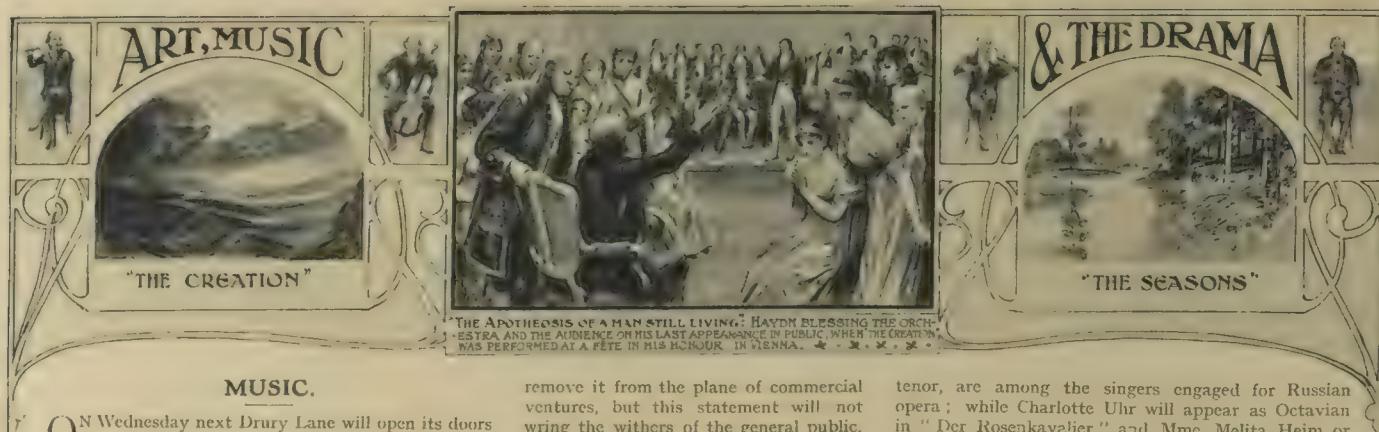
[Continued below.]

1. DIGGING IN THE ASPHALT FOR REMAINS OF ANIMALS LONG EXTINCT.
2. WHERE PREHISTORIC ANIMALS WERE CAUGHT BY THE YIELDING ASPHALT: THE "TRAP" AS IT IS TO-DAY.
3. RELICS OF ANIMALS CAUGHT BY THE ASPHALT IN PREHISTORIC DAYS AND JUST RECOVERED FROM IT: SKELETONS OF EXTINCT BEASTS, AT THE RANCHO-LA-BREA SPRINGS.
4. WITH A BUBBLE OF GAS IN THE FOREGROUND: AN ASPHALT POOL OF CALIFORNIA; AND AN OLD RANCH-HOUSE.

[Continued.]

wells up about the springs evaporates slowly, catching the dust, hardening into a film which will bear small animals, but clutching with firm grasp any foot that stands too long upon its yielding surface. Commercial exploitation of the asphalt about these springs disclosed many bones, whole skeletons of creatures pronounced by scientists as belonging to another age than ours. Excavations carried on by the University of California have brought to light many hundreds of skulls and bones impregnated with asphalt, but

otherwise little altered. Flesh and hide, horns and hoofs have been dissolved ages since, but the bones are easily cleaned. Most of the animals uncovered were carnivorous birds and beasts of prey, wolves, lions, sabre-toothed tigers, eagles and vultures predominating. Then came bisons, horses, ground sloths, and others. More than fifty varieties of birds have been found, and fully as many different kinds of animals. No remains of man, no tools, nor weapons, nor other indications of his presence have been discovered."



MUSIC.

ON Wednesday next Drury Lane will open its doors for the summer season of German and Russian opera and ballet that has been organised by Sir Joseph Beecham. It is said that there will be seventy performances, and the programme includes ten operas and fourteen ballets. There are five new operas—"Prince Igor," "Nuit de Mai," "Le Rossignol," "Coq d'Or," and "Dylan." This last lies a little outside the general scope of the season; it is the work of Mr. Josef Holbrooke to a libretto by Lord Howard de Walden. Operas heard in London before are "Boris Godounov," "Ivan the Terrible," "Khovantchina," "Der Rosenkavalier," and "Die Zauberflöte." There is a very attractive list of singers, headed by Chaliapin; and when this famous basso sings the ordinary prices will suffer a slight increase in orchestra stalls and grand circle. Performances of work by the expensive

Dr. Strauss will be treated in like fashion. Throughout the season the gallery will be unreserved, and a seat there will cost half-a-crown. The music-lover of limited means will find much to be grateful for. There are four new ballets—"The Legend of Joseph," by Dr. Richard Strauss to a libretto by Herr von Hoffmannsthal, "Midas," "Daphnis and Chloe," and

A GREAT SUCCESS IN "THE PASSING SHOW," AT THE PALACE: MISS ELSIE JANIS AS KITTY O'HARA.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.

"Papillons." In addition to this, it may be mentioned that "Le Coq d'Or," of Rimsky-Korsakoff, is an opera in which the element of ballet enters very largely, or is a ballet with the addition of opera. The patron of Drury Lane will pay his money and make his choice of description. Familiar ballets are "Petrouchka," "Thamar," "Scheherazade," "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carnaval," "Cléopâtre," "Spectre de la Rose," "Lac des Cygnes," "Les Sylphides," and "Narcisse."

Sir Joseph Beecham's venture is of a daring and ambitious order, but the success of last year's shorter season at Drury Lane goes far to justify it. The demand for Russian opera and Russian ballet is unmistakably genuine, and the response to the invitation of Drury Lane box-office has been immediate. It is said that the enormous expenses of the undertaking

remove it from the plane of commercial ventures, but this statement will not wring the withers of the general public. Music in England is bound to benefit by



MAKER OF A CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS AT COVENT GARDEN, IN "MANON LESCAUT": THE ITALIAN SOPRANO, MME. CLAUDIA MUZIO.

Mme. Muzio may be said to have made her name in London in a night, but, as a matter of fact, she first sang in London some eighteen years ago, when, however, it must be confessed, she was only six years old and appeared at a private school at Tottenham! For over eighteen years her father has been one of the assistant stage-managers at Covent Garden. She studied in a musical college at Turin and made her professional débüt at Arcago. Since then she has sung all over Italy. She is to sing the name-part of "Francesca da Rimini."—[Photograph by Lo Casio.]

our better acquaintance with Russian composers, and the art of the ballet may yet take a new lease of life in our midst from the work of Fokine, Bakst, and the young Spaniard, Señor Sert. "Le Rossignol" is described as a "Chinese" opera; the music is by Stravinsky, of "Petrouchka" and other fame, and the much-discussed Russian singer, Mme. Dolrowolska, is to sing the leading rôle. Paul Andriev, a famous baritone, and Jean Altczewsky, a leading Russian

tenor, are among the singers engaged for Russian opera; while Charlotte Uhr will appear as Octavian in "Der Rosenkavalier," and Mme. Melita Heim or Miss Freda Hempel as the Queen of Night in "Die Zauberflöte." No more ambitious programme has been presented outside Covent Garden in the history of the present generation, and it is worth noting that there is no direct competition with our national opera-house. There we shall be hearing French and Italian opera. There should be ample patronage in London for both ventures; and the rivalry, such as it is, may well be of the friendliest kind.

Covent Garden was given last week to the repetition of work that has already been considered, and changes of cast were not very important. One new-comer, Mme. Claudia Muzio, made an agreeable impression in "Manon Lescaut"; her voice is above the average, but what it has

in strength it lacks in sweetness. How far first-night nervousness may have given a little touch of harshness it would not be easy to say; a second or third appearance will help to decide the question; but Mme. Muzio certainly made a large number of friends, and has been praised with a zeal that, perhaps, slightly outruns discretion. This is at worst a

fault on the right side, and will encourage the young singer to give us of her best. "Tosca" should have been

mounted on Friday last, but Mme. Edvina was indisposed, and we had "La Bohème" instead, with Bianca Bellincioni as Mimi. It is unfortunate that her singing provokes certain obvious and damaging comparisons; she is a better actress than most, but her voice is not of the very first class, if judged by the Covent Garden standards.

The little boy conductor, Willy Ferrero, has not created sufficient excitement in musical circles to fill the Albert Hall even in the interests of charity, but he made a great impression upon his first audience. One does not attempt to explain him: the fact remains that he can direct a concert in fashion intelligent and interesting, and sometimes more than this.



WITH A PIECE OF "TAPESTRY" IN WHICH THERE ARE FIVE LIVING FIGURES: THE SCENE CALLED "THE SALLE DES TAPISSERIES ANCIENNES" IN "THE PASSING SHOW," AT THE PALACE THEATRE.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.



THE COMPÈRE OF "THE PASSING SHOW," AT THE PALACE: MR. ARTHUR PLAYFAIR AS THE SHOWMAN.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.

"Teach without noise of words—without confusion of opinions—without the arrogance of honour—without the assault of argument."

MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY—WISDOM FOR THE SPRING

The following, compiled from a Work of an eminent Pathologist — Now our bodies are like houses in more than one respect, and it is usually found that although each house may be dusted out once a day, there is a regular cleaning up with extra sweeping once a week; and in addition to this there is a SPRING CLEANING of the whole house. Dinner Pills and stimulating diet are like the daily dusting, and while they may answer for some persons, others find that they require additional assistance, and if this be not given to them by means of a cholagogue purgative, they have unpleasant reminders by getting violent migraine with bilious vomiting, and generally they are obliged to fast for at least one day during the continuance of the headache.



C. B. Cipriani, Pict.

Engd. by F. Bartolozzi.

SPRING.

"The sweet-scented buds all around us are swelling. There are songs in the streams, there is Health in the gale." All the functions of the nervous system at this VERNAL SEASON of the year have a period of maximum activity.

"A thorough house cleaning of the alimentary canal, together with proper stimulation of the skin and kidneys, and an intelligent regulation in diet, are our most important measure in the treatment of the nervous system."—HUTCHINSON.

"All disease is the same in all parts of the body. Its cause, morbid humour, which obstructs the circulation of the blood and the electricity or motive power of the brain. Its source, Indigestion and Constipation, or the Putrefaction arising therefrom."—W. RUSSELL.

"Recent researches have led to the establishment of the fact, to the satisfaction of the medical profession of the whole civilised world, that the chief cause of the infirmities of old age as well as of a large proportion of the diseases of adult life, is the process known as 'Auto Intoxication,' or self-poisoning."

"This poisoning of our own bodies is due to putrefaction taking place in the large intestine, which in turn is the result of decomposition of food material set up by germs or microbes, which infest the bowel, and which flourish most where bowel cleanliness least obtains."

"The dual problem therefore of maintaining health and postponing the evils of old age resolves itself into the question as to how intestinal putrefaction may be averted, or prevented, or in other words how the bowel may be kept clean."—CHARLES REINHARDT, M.D.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter, without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality than

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AN IDEAL SPRING ALTERATIVE.

Where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness. Its effect upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous.

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ART NOTES.

THE new British Museum gallery of prints and drawings is handsome, very long, and a little confusing. The buying of four guide-books at the door—it is impossible to judge on the spur of the moment how not to be a spendthrift—proves to be insufficient for one's guidance. "Slope F" refuses to be found on the printed page, and Roosevelt's river is not more difficult to trace upon the map than "Screen A" in the official hand-book. The explanation is simple enough: neither the lithographs of modern artists nor the engravings by Old Masters after the fifteenth century are yet catalogued. It is just as well that we are not committed to a long term of all the exhibited examples of modern lithography. The Condors, for instance, need a little pruning; several of the "Balzac set" require that one should be acclimatised to the luxuriant atmosphere of French romance. They do not explain themselves to the casual visitor. Or is the Entente to let into our public places, not fresh air and freedom, but the heavy and heady aromas of imported decadence?

The fashion for doing justice to the moderns is carried to an extreme in the new Print Room. Mr. Brangwyn, of course, needs space, but the large screen devoted to his work makes too liberal an allowance. One well-chosen example would be sufficient; and certainly, in the case of Sherborn, the long "Slope" given over to his book-plates is out of all proportion to their interest. Five designs would have served instead of twenty; for variety was not one of his gifts. Among the modern drawings are several unworthy of the honour done them. Mr. Walter Sickert's "Study of a Reclining Model," presented by Miss Sylvia Gosse, is, at its best, good enough for keeping in a portfolio—a portfolio with ties. Personal considerations have,

doubtless, led to the exhibiting of the water colour landscape by the late Lord Carlisle; but it is difficult to discover why so dull a selection of drawings by Dutchmen and Frenchmen should have been promoted to the glass cases.

Preferential treatment might, however, have been accorded with advantage to some of the collection's greater

take the eye. It is the only English wood-cut of the fifteenth century in the Department, and should not be placed, without a word or a star to single it out, among the German and Flemish wood-cuts.

Two years ago somebody took the trouble to collect the opinions of the Press on the Chantrey Purchases. The result was unanimous disapproval. An even stronger budget of condemnation might be collected this year, but such industry is futile. The Academy buys for the lower and dumb orders of opinion, not, certainly, for any section of the community that finds expression for its opinions. The *Tablet*, as one might have expected, has much to say on Mr. Cadogan Cowper's canvas and the permanent importance accorded it: "Importance of sorts the 'Lucretia Borgia' must needs have in the Academy. It is a picture of the year—of a year; a picture of glaring reds, many figures, and a story. It is necessary to look twice at it to discover that its drama is begun, that the enthroned Lucretia could never have risen to fame save in an age of musical comedy, and that all the Cardinals have turned to potmen in the painter's hands, even as the ladies of Stevenson's novels (according to R. L. S. himself) turned to barmaids before the last chapter. It would be interesting to know what a modern Cardinal, who is also an historian, would have to say of Mr. Cadogan Cowper's reading of Vatican history." It is not, however, on the vexed question of sixteenth-century propriety that the painting, as a painting, stands or falls. The more obvious injustice that Mr. Cadogan Cowper does to Rome lies in his harsh and sticky rendering of the Pinturicchio decorations in the apartment he has

chosen for his scene, and in the spoiling of much good red. He might, at any rate, have taken Pinturicchio and the Cardinals' robes on their face value. E. M.



WHEN DENMARK WAS HOST AND ENGLAND GUEST: A ROOM IN AMALIENBORG CASTLE USED BY KING EDWARD ON HIS VISITS TO COPENHAGEN.

The visit of the Danish King and Queen to London has lent a reciprocal interest to this photograph of a room in the castle of Amalienborg, with the chair and table used by King Edward during several visits to Copenhagen. The room has also been occupied by the Tsar, the Kaiser, the French Presidents Loubet and Fallières, ex-President Roosevelt, King Gustav of Sweden and King Haakon of Norway. Technically the photograph is interesting as an example of a new Danish process for taking an interior and exterior view at once.

Photograph by Herman Hartwig.

treasures. Instead of giving a whole "Slope" to Sherborn, the marvelous "Image of Pity" might well have been removed from its crowded wall and put where it could

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£10,000 IN PROFIT-SHARING BEAUTY GIFTS TO THE PUBLIC

UNIQUE OPENING CELEBRATION OF EDWARDS' "HARLENE" COMPANY'S NEW PREMISES.

Everyone desiring Charm and Hair Beauty can immediately Secure a Complete "Hair-Growing" Outfit and Qualify for a Valuable Fully Equipped Toilet Dressing Case Entirely Free of Charge.

All who can read are familiar with the gifts made from time to time to popularise the "Harlene Hair-Drill" method of growing hair; but, extraordinary as these have been, they are totally eclipsed by the astounding offer announced to-day.

The enormous success of the "Hair-Drill" Campaign having necessitated a great new building, the proprietors propose to celebrate this by distributing no less than £10,000 worth of Profit-Sharing Beauty Gifts.

From to-day onwards everyone suffering hair-poverty will be able to secure the fullest benefit from the close, scientific study of hair conditions to be carried on at the great new centre, and, moreover, the discoverer of "Harlene" is determined to get in touch with every one of the millions who have aged in looks and grown slovenly in appearance through neglecting their hair.

"Harlene Hair-Drill" has been proved to stop falling hair; rid the scalp of all scurf, dandruff, and prevent irritation; banish partial, patchy, or total baldness; prevent the hair from breaking off or splitting at the ends; and grow luxuriant, glossy, abundant new hair at any age.

HOW TO SHARE IN THE £10,000 DISTRIBUTION.

Have you had your "Hair-Drill" outfit yet? If not, send for it to-day, for, in addition to securing everything necessary for bringing back your hair to all its former health and beauty, you will learn how you may participate in the great £10,000 Profit-Sharing Beauty Gift, and obtain entirely Free of Charge a handsome, fully equipped Toilet Dressing Case.

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The purpose of the wonderful Toilet Dressing Case, offered as your free share of the £10,000 Gift, is to enable you to secure absolute perfection of skin and hair.

Every Toilet Case is handsomely designed and lined inside with silk. One side contains bottles of "Harlene," "Uzon," and "Astol," and you will be delighted with the opportunity the former affords to take a long course

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BEAUTIFUL
GIFT?

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FREE OF CHARGE!

If you have an abundance of hair and a clear skin, you undoubtedly possess two of the main factors of a good appearance. The great £10,000 Profit-Sharing Gift will enable you to gain these without expense. Full particulars, along with a wonderful bijou beauty outfit, are offered in return for the Coupon.

of "Hair-Drill." "Uzon" Brilliantine will give the hair a lasting touch of elegant dressiness. "Astol," if you are grey or white, or turning grey, will bring back your hair's original natural colour completely and permanently.

The other side of the case contains a box of "Cremex" Shampoos, a pot of the new "Astine" Vanishing Cream, and a Tablet of "Astine" Complexion Soap. "Cremex" makes the hair grow in health and abundance under the finest possible conditions. For banishing wrinkles, blotches and blackheads, and giving the skin the bloom of natural health-comfort, nothing equals "Astine" Vanishing Cream. "Astine" Soap is both a skin tonic and cleanser.



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There are no conditions whatever governing the gift, except that you collect the coupons found packed with all Edwards' "Harlene" Co.'s preparations, or if you find no coupons, save the wrappers.

The benefits you derive from the amazing £10,000 Profit-Sharing Beauty Gift Scheme commence with your very first purchase, for all the preparations are designed to bring out every aspect of good appearance. And every purchase will bring nearer a Toilet Companion for which any of the West End Beauty Specialists would make a high charge.

USE THE COUPON TO-DAY FOR A FIVE-FOLD BEAUTY GIFT.

In return for the coupon below and 3d. in stamps for postage, Edwards' "Harlene" Company, 20-26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C., will send

(1) A trial bottle of "Harlene," for growing beautiful hair.

(2) A packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder for ridding your scalp of scurf, dandruff, and irritation, and for assisting the beneficial effects of "Hair-Drill."

(3) The "Hair-Drill" Manual of directions, showing how two minutes' exercise daily will grow hair in abundance and keep it permanently free from Baldness.

(4) A supply of "Astine" Vanishing Cream, the use of which frees the skin from blemishes and gives it the bloom of health; and

(5) Full particulars of the great £10,000 Profit-Sharing Celebration Scheme.

"Harlene" is sold in 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles, "Cremex" in 1s. boxes of 7 powders (single 2d. each), and "Astine" Cream in 1s. and 2s. 6d. pots, by all Chemists, or direct post free on remittance. Foreign postage extra. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed. Accept no substitutes.

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Illustrated London News, May 16, 1914.

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Waiter:

What will you drink, Sir?

Guest at breakfast:

Cocoa please, and be sure it's

Fry's.



A GOOD START

means much always. Let one's breakfast fail to set one going in "good tune" and more than likely everything will seem to go wrong. On the other hand, breakfast wisely, leave the house full of zest and buoyancy, and work will be attacked cheerily and well. It's here that the Cocoa man and women score; they get the good start. Stimulating immediately, as well as feeding every vital part, no other beverage compares with a pure Cocoa — "the Food of the Gods"—a fine example of which is

Fry's
PURE BREAKFAST
COCOA

The Ideal Beverage for
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, SUPPER

NEW NOVELS.

"The Playground." Messrs. Mills and Boon have a happy knack of discovering the popular author, and it is immaterial to them whether he writes on this side of the Atlantic or on the other. "The Playground," by the author of "Mastering Flame," is sure to be a success. The great actress who marries for love and finds herself torn between the claims of her home and her art is not, to be sure, exactly a new subject, but the anonymous author of "The Playground" invests her position with all the obvious agonies beloved by an emotional public. It is interesting to see the part played by the New York Press, whose inquisitorial methods are so keenly suffered by the citizens of the great democracy. The tyranny of the House of Lords, as painted by Radical orators, fades beside the tyranny of the American newspaper-man in this bright and instructive novel. We have enjoyed "The Playground," although its psychology is thin, and its characters lack the subtlety with which nature, as a rule, endows the meanest human beings when their love or their self-interest is at stake.



RECALLING THE SCENE AFTER THE DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA: BLUE-JACKETS DRAWING THE COFFIN OF THE LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON A GUN-CARRIAGE THROUGH EAST COWES.

The Duke of Argyll, like his mother-in-law, Queen Victoria, died in the Isle of Wight; and the scenes when his body was conveyed to Portsmouth recalled, on a lesser scale, those which took place on her death. The coffin was taken from Kent House to the harbour at Cowes on a gun-carriage drawn by a bearer party of forty bluejackets. After the gun-carriage walked the new Duke, Mr. Niall Campbell, and in a closed carriage were Princess Louise, Princess Louis of Battenberg, and Lady Tennyson.

Photograph by *Newspaper Illustrations*.

"Waiting." Mr. Gerald O'Donovan, the author of well-balanced, thoughtful book, "Waiting" (Macmillan) is a careful study of the microcosm of an Irish parish where the priest happens to be a tyrant and a bully. In the ideal state, the priest might well be all-powerful—the father of his flock, the guardian, counsellor, friend of a simple and religious people. Human nature, however, is apt to suffer from swelled head, and Father Mahon is a particularly bad example. The main interest of the story is focussed on Maurice Blake, a clever young schoolmaster who, to his own undoing, runs counter to the parish priest. Father Mahon breaks him, so far as his career as a teacher is concerned; but Maurice is left waiting for the dawn of a free Ireland while he supports himself and his Protestant wife by his pen. Mr. Gerald O'Donovan leaves us to conjecture what might have happened to Blake if he had not had a journalistic string to his bow. The whole book is a sidelight upon the present Irish question, and we cordially commend it to the students of contemporary politics.

"Dodo the Second."

The woman well has achieved one of the greatest of earthly conquests, and we are delighted to find that Dodo is numbered with the victorious minority. "Dodo the Second" (Hodder and Stoughton) picks up the lively lady in her forty-fifth year, and finds her as full of vitality as ever. She expresses it by perpetual motion—of action, and sentiment, and conversation. If she strikes us as less fascinating than she appears to be to her friends in the book, it is only, perhaps, because we have all been a little overdone with epigram in the twenty years since we saw her last. We feel sure we should be weary after a day at her Welsh cottage, where the young people emitted shouts of laughter when they were amused, and there was no privacy anywhere, but endless chatter and occasional screaming. These people are smart, we understand, and to be smart it seems necessary to be noisy. There is an eighteenth-century expression that Dodo nicely. She is an agreeable rattle. Is it

attractive to be a rattle at forty-five? Mr. E. F. Benson has no doubts on the subject, it is plain; to him, the faithful creator, Dodo remains charming. He describes, in his characteristic way, how her daughter married; and how Dodo herself married too, for the third time; and how love worked its will upon both daughter and mother. Mr. Benson is never



CONVEYING THE BODY OF THE LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL: THE "ANT" LEAVING COWES FOR PORTSMOUTH—WITH THE DUKE'S STANDARD AND OTHER FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.

The special service steamer "Ant" brought the body of the late Duke from Cowes to Portsmouth on May 7. The coffin, draped in purple, was placed under an awning on the port side of the main deck. The saloon over the bridge deck was reserved for Princess Louise. Buglers sounded the "Last Post" as the "Ant" steamed out from Cowes. On reaching Portsmouth she received a salute of nineteen guns from the "Victory."

Photograph by C.N.

flippant about the course of true love. If anything, he is a little too intense.

From Southampton recently the R.M.S.P. *Barima*, a new twin-screw vessel which the Caledon Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., have constructed for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, started on her voyage to Trinidad. She is of 1500 tons gross register, and is destined for the Trinidad and Tobago coastal service. She has accommodation for about 30 first-class and 30 second-class passengers, and, although on a much smaller scale of course, her internal arrangements are similar to those of the Company's palatial South American liners. The *Belize*, a sister ship to the *Barima*, will probably leave this country to take up her position in the service about the end of this month.



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THE  TO CLEANLINESS!
FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD
USES, BRIGHTENS EVERYTHING
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INVALUABLE FOR TOILET PURPOSES. SPLENDID CLEANSER FOR THE HAIR.

REMOVES STAINS AND GREASE SPOTS FROM CLOTHING.

REFRESHING AS A TURKISH BATH. RESTORES THE COLOUR TO CARPETS.

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SHE: "Jack! When I opened the lid of that canteen my heart nearly stopped beating for fear the price was too much. Such rapturously beautiful silver each handle exquisitely designed in my favourite Hepplewhite!"

HE: "Ah, I suspect—"

SHE (*temperizing*): "Well — when I imagined them all softly shining on our snowy-white table I simply had to buy them. They're Community Plate!"

HE: "But Helen, how much?"

SHE (*whispering*): "— — — — —"

HE (*with relief*): "Oh, that's all right."

COMMUNITY PLATE is a superior electro-plate. Pure silver, four times as thick as ordinary electro-plate, is deposited upon a "backbone" of nickel silver. This again is overlaid with pure silver of equal thickness, making those parts most subject to wear octuple plate (eight times ordinary plate)—Practically wear-proof—Guaranteed for fifty years.

To be had in canteens containing everything for six people or twelve people. Or separate tablespoons and dinner forks 33/6 per doz. Other items accordingly.

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And at all Leading Dealers.

Oneida Community Ltd. (Established 1848) Diamond House, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE WYNMARTENS." AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

THE newest playwright to whom Miss Marie Tempest has given his chance has still to learn some of the chief secrets of his craft. Among them is the lesson that for a full-length piece is needed something more than an idea which is only good enough for an episode something more than a display of temper on the part of youth to age. There is no necessity for bearing hardly on either Mr. Richard Henry Powell or his story of "The Wynmартens."



Photo, Delon.
WORKING-CLASS PARIS EN FÊTE: GIVING AWAY FLOWERS AT THE ANNUAL "FÊTE DE JENNY L'OUVRIÈRE."

As usual, the "midinettes" of Paris came in large numbers to attend the annual Fête de Jenny l'Ouvrière. They received the customary gifts of flowers and berries to deck their homes. Thousands of hands were stretched out for these floral gifts.

He is a novice, and therefore, a certain skill he shows in building up his plot—out of very loosely connected material—should perhaps be dwelt upon rather than his inability as yet to create character. His play is intended, no doubt, to represent a clash of temperament. But in point of fact, young women in Lady Wynmarten's position do not do the sort of things she is credited with doing; and old ladies such as the Dowager whom she shocks may be labelled Early Victorian, but have never existed outside the world of caricature. Just think of the folly the little "cat" of a heroine permits herself in order to pay off old scores on the grey-haired tyrant! Not only does she compromise herself in a particularly childish way, but she

drags into a scandal an innocent man sincerely attached to her, and so brings about his dismissal from a post which is rich in possibilities of good fortune. As for the scene between the two women, why, it is a case of the Dowager having the easiest of triumphs over her abject cry-baby daughter-in-law; and this, if you please, with Marie Tempest as the vanquished one. There is no reason given for the terrorism the Dowager inspires; there is no explanation of her victim's lack of spirit. Miss Tempest deserves better treatment than to be required to give life and consistency to such a bundle of nerves and mannerlessness as Lady Wynmarten; Miss Agnes Thomas makes an effective enough stage-figure of the Dowager; the rest of the cast have to deal with mere lay-figures. No doubt we shall hear of Mr. Powell again when he has discovered that something more than ingenuity must be shown by a dramatist.

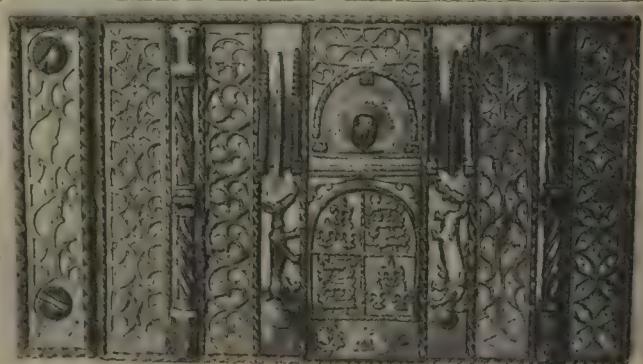
[Other "Pic-nique Notes" elsewhere in the Number.]

One of the cheapest and most interesting holiday trips of the year will be the Canadian tour arranged by the National Brotherhood Council. The total cost, from London and return to Bristol, including ocean and rail fares, accommodation, entertainment, sightseeing, etc., is under £30. The party, which



Photo, Record Press.
THE KAISER AS EXCAVATOR: HIS MAJESTY (ON THE LEFT) SUPERVISING SOME GREEK WORKMEN REMOVING "FINDS" IN CORFU.

The Kaiser, who spends a good deal of time on his estate in Corfu, is much interested in archaeological excavations on the island.



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.
BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ATTACHED TO THE BEDROOM DOOR OF HENRY VIII.: A HISTORIC LOCK RECENTLY PLACED IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.
The lock, which is of wrought-iron gilt, has been lent to the Museum by the Committee of the Royal Female Orphan Asylum, Bedington. It bears the royal arms of the Tudors, with the lions of England and the lilies of France. The manner of opening the lock was of a secret character. Out of the key-hole protrudes a head, which had to be twisted round to release an escapement before the key could be inserted. The key has been lost.

For every kind
of leather
And for any kind
of weather
use
Cherry Blossom
Boot Polish.



An easy way to get a few days' complete change in SCOTLAND.

By leaving St. Pancras at 10.0 p.m. (Scotch Express) on Friday, May 29th, and on Fridays during June, you can be in Glasgow at eight o'clock, or in Edinburgh shortly after eight, the following morning. A corresponding service is given from other Midland Stations.

The train arrives in nice time for the Steamers to the Clyde watering-places, Kyles of Bute, and the Western Islands and Highlands, and by presenting your Midland ticket you can get a reduced fare Steamer ticket.

Many of these Steamers are models of comfort, on which you can spend happy hours in good company, and enjoy a perfect rest whilst watching the varied panorama of mountain, sky, and picturesque coast. If you are a golfer it will be worth while taking your clubs with you.

Ask for a Whitsuntide Programme, containing information about Scotland, Ireland, and numerous places in England, to be had at the Offices of Thos. Cook & Son, any Midland Station or Office, or from the Midland Railway, St. Pancras or Derby.



The highest development of the Piano and the 'Pianola'

in one instrument.

The grand piano is the piano in the highest stage of its development. It is the invariable choice of concert pianists, and every person of deep musical feeling aspires to have one

The Grand 'Pianola' Piano

(Steinway, Weber, or Steck)

represents the successful union, in one complete instrument, of the grand piano and the genuine "Pianola." By its means those who have no technical knowledge of music can play every musical work of importance ever composed, and command in its performance the beautiful quality and rich volume of tone which only a grand piano can give.

In appearance this instrument retains all the artistic lines of the ordinary grand piano, and offers the musician exactly the usual facilities for hand playing.

The grand pianos in which the genuine "Pianola" is incorporated are the famous Steinway, Weber, and Steck, all of which stand in the front rank of modern pianos.

*Call and play the Grand "Pianola" Piano
at Aeolian Hall, or write for Catalogue "H."*

The Orchestrelle Company,

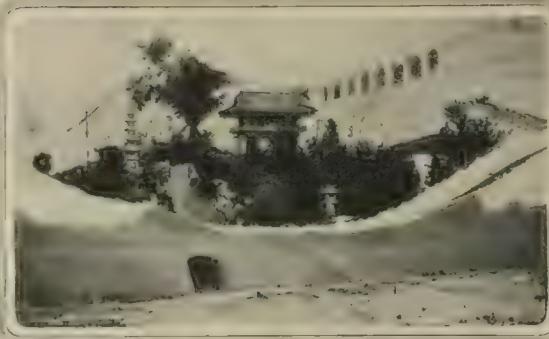


ÆOLIAN HALL,
135-6-7, New Bond Street,
London, W.



LITERATURE.

A Famous Trial. To their interesting series of Notable English Trials, Messrs Hodge and Co. have added "The Trial of John Alexander Dickman edited by Mr. S. O. Rowan-Hamilton. The case was one of the most puzzling and sensational in recent criminal annals, and the trial before Mr. Justice Coleridge at Newcastle afforded an excellent example of the fair and minutely careful judicial method. Dickman, it will be remembered, was charged with the murder of John Innes Nisbet, a colliery clerk who was conveying a large sum of money from Newcastle to pay wages at a colliery half a mile distant from Widdrington Station. At Alnmouth Station Nisbet was found dead pierced with many bullet-wounds. His money was missing. Suspicion fell on Dickman, a betting agent of dubious antecedents, who had been seen in company with Nisbet at Newcastle Station, and who admitted having travelled by the train. The suspect was in straits, and might thus be tempted to robbery; but, as the learned Judge pointed out, motive, where the facts are clear, is irrelevant. If the facts are not clear, motive may explain what otherwise would be difficult of explanation. Here the facts were obscure. Dickman said that he travelled in the rear of the train; Nisbet was murdered in a forward compartment. Evidence was given to show that the victim did not travel alone; but the testimony was not such as to establish identification absolutely. An extraordinary experiment, however, which left a profound impression on the court (as the present reviewer has been told by one who sat through the trial) was made at Newcastle Station, where an incident of the case was "reconstructed" in the French manner. The actual train was drawn up at the departure platform, and a witness, who had seen Dickman and Nisbet together at the door of a compartment, stood at the door of the carriage he himself had occupied. He remembered his own compartment by a photograph of Brancaster Castle on the wall, but could not, of course, point out the carriage nearest to Dickman. Now, certain appointed persons walked from this witness's side up the train, turned, and



Photo, T.N.A.
SUGGESTING A COMBINATION OF MOORISH ARCHITECTURE AND JAPANESE GARDENING: THE SCENIC RAILWAY AT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXHIBITION, IN PREPARATION.

came slowly back. Thereupon, the witness made a sign to them to stop, when he thought they were as far from him as he believed Dickman to have been when he saw

E. S. Holt and Mr. John Hart (*Review of Reviews*). Mr. Holt's long association with the late W. T. Stead, and Mr. Hart's wide familiarity with every detail of the art of publicity, ensure that their important subject is treated with ability and knowledge; and the theories, axioms, and instances concerning successful—or, incidentally, unsuccessful—advertising which are advanced by these experts are as interesting, and even fascinating, as the fluctuations of fortune in real life or the rules or vagaries of Bridge. The authors treat their subject with the seriousness which is due to the science of economics and a feature of commercial, industrial, and social life of so much importance, involving the turn-over of millions of money every year. At the same time, they never permit the gravity of the economic factors of the advertising problem to overweight their pages at the cost of their readability. A crucial point in the art of advertising which they press home is that advertisements, to be

Hard upon the heels of Father Bernard Vaughan's emphatic assertion that advertising is both a science and an art, and that religion has been advertising itself for two thousand years, comes a thoughtful and well-informed volume, "Advertising and Progress," by Mr.

(Continued overleaf)



Photo, T.N.A.
A GREATER WONDER THAN BRINGING BIRNAM WOOD TO DUNSIKANE: NEW YORK BROUGHT TO LONDON—
A MODEL FOR THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

A model reproduction of New York Harbour and the huge buildings that flank it is one of the features of the Anglo-American Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, which it was arranged to open on the 14th.

(Continued overleaf)

LADY'S TRAVELLING CASE WITH STERLING SILVER WATER-GILT FITTINGS.

Lady's 20-inch Finest Selected Crocodile Skin Fitted Travelling Case, containing a Complete Set of Very Choice Engine-Turned and Engraved Sterling Silver Water-Gilt Toilet Requisites.

Price £75 : 0 : 0 Complete.

A CHOICE selection of Dressing Cases, Travelling Cases, Suit Cases, &c., is always available at the Company's Showrooms. Made in the finest of leathers and containing Toilet Fittings of Gold, Silver, Tortoiseshell, or Ivory, they are examples of the exceptional value always associated with Mappin & Webb productions.

An invitation to inspect the Company's stocks is cordially extended, failing this a fully illustrated Catalogue will be sent post free.

MAPPIN & WEBB LTD.

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220, REGENT STREET, W.

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Buenos Aires. Rio de Janeiro. Biarritz.
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SCOTCH WHISKIES



Dickens Series :

THE ARTFUL DODGER.

James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., with their subsidiary companies, hold the largest Stocks of Whisky maturing in Bond in Scotland, and are thus able to guarantee the continued excellence of their brands.

"RED SEAL"

48/- per doz.

"BLACK & WHITE"

54/- per doz.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"

(An Extra Special Blend of Choice Old Whiskies.)

60/- per doz.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, 26, HOLBORN, LONDON.

Continued.
successful, must be veracious, the goods what they profess to be the quality unimpeachable. This cardinal principle inspires their whole theory of the art of advertising; and the tendency of the work is to prove not only the indispensability of advertising to all who appeal to the public, but also to the public themselves—in a word, that advertising has become an integral part of the national life, and, for that reason, must be treated as a science and an art if it is to attain its full potentialities and value. A preface to the volume is contributed by Mr. E. Osborne.

"On the Track of the Great." Mr. Aubrey Stanhope

an Irishman, we gather, since he claims Mr. T. P. O'Connor as a compatriot—began life as a clerk in the Bank of England, Western Branch. Tiring of the duties, he sought livelier fortunes in New York, and in due time found them. Luck threw him in the way of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who sent him back to Fleet Street as a special correspondent attached to the London office of the *New York Herald*. Thus were his footsteps set "On the Track of the Great," to borrow the appropriate title of his lively volume of recollections (Nash). Our special correspondent cites one Emperor, two Empresses, seven Kings, and Princes, Grand Dukes, Premiers, Ambassadors, and Ministers innumerable as among those about whom he has had to write "a story." Others, not less interesting, were Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and Dr. Pasteur; and he specially mentions among the friendships which journalism has won for him that of Miss Marie Corelli, of whom he says that "she has a more profound knowledge of Shakespeare in the tip of her little finger than all the Shakespearians rolled into one."

The visit to Panama when de Lesseps made his last great effort for his scheme, takes us back to the mid eighties of last century. The closing pages of the book describe the

horrible conditions, in the recent Balkan War, of Mustapha Pasha, which Mr. Stanhope was the last of the correspondents to leave. Thus for thirty years our author has been on the track of men and events: and as he is a man of evident resource, and a writer with a graphic, if not very elegant, pen, his reminiscences are entertaining reading. They are also at times very frank, as may be seen in the

of the Coronation of the Tsar at Moscow, and the subsequent scenes in the Vaganoffsky Cemetery, that Mr. Stanhope best shows his descriptive talent. His tact is illustrated in his encounters, in search of news in similar delicate circumstances, with Mr. H. M. Stanley and King Alexander of Servia; and his iron constitution was especially proved when he was inoculated by Dr. Haffkine, and tested the prophylactic in cholera-stricken Hamburg. The chapter on that experience is a stirring narrative.



Photo, C.N.
AFTER OPENING THE NEW GALLERIES OF WHICH HIS FATHER LAID THE FOUNDATION-STONE SEVEN YEARS AGO: THE KING, WITH THE QUEEN, IN THE NEW PRINT ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The King, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, opened on May 7 the new wing of the British Museum to be known as King Edward the Seventh's Galleries. He was present when King Edward laid the foundation-stone seven years ago. The Department of Prints and Drawings is housed in the Upper Gallery. The Queen is seen on the extreme left in the foreground of the photograph. The King will be recognised further to the right.

pages on Homburg when King Edward (then Prince of Wales) was there. It is in his account of the catastrophe on the Khodenskoe Pole, during the ceremonies

Whitsuntide Holidays from May 30 to June 2. Full particulars can be obtained from the Continental Traffic Manager, Brighton Railway, Victoria Station, London, S.W.

Bell's THREE NUNS Tobacco

There is unfailing delight for the connoisseur in the recognition and enjoyment of high artistic merit.
"Three Nuns" is the finest example of the art that, by skilful selection and blending of choice tobaccos, has produced smoking mixtures of unequalled purity, fragrance and coolness.

A Testing Sample will be forwarded on application to Stephen Mitchell & Son, Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited, Glasgow.

"King's Head" is similar but stronger.

BOTH ARE OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

PER 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. OZ.

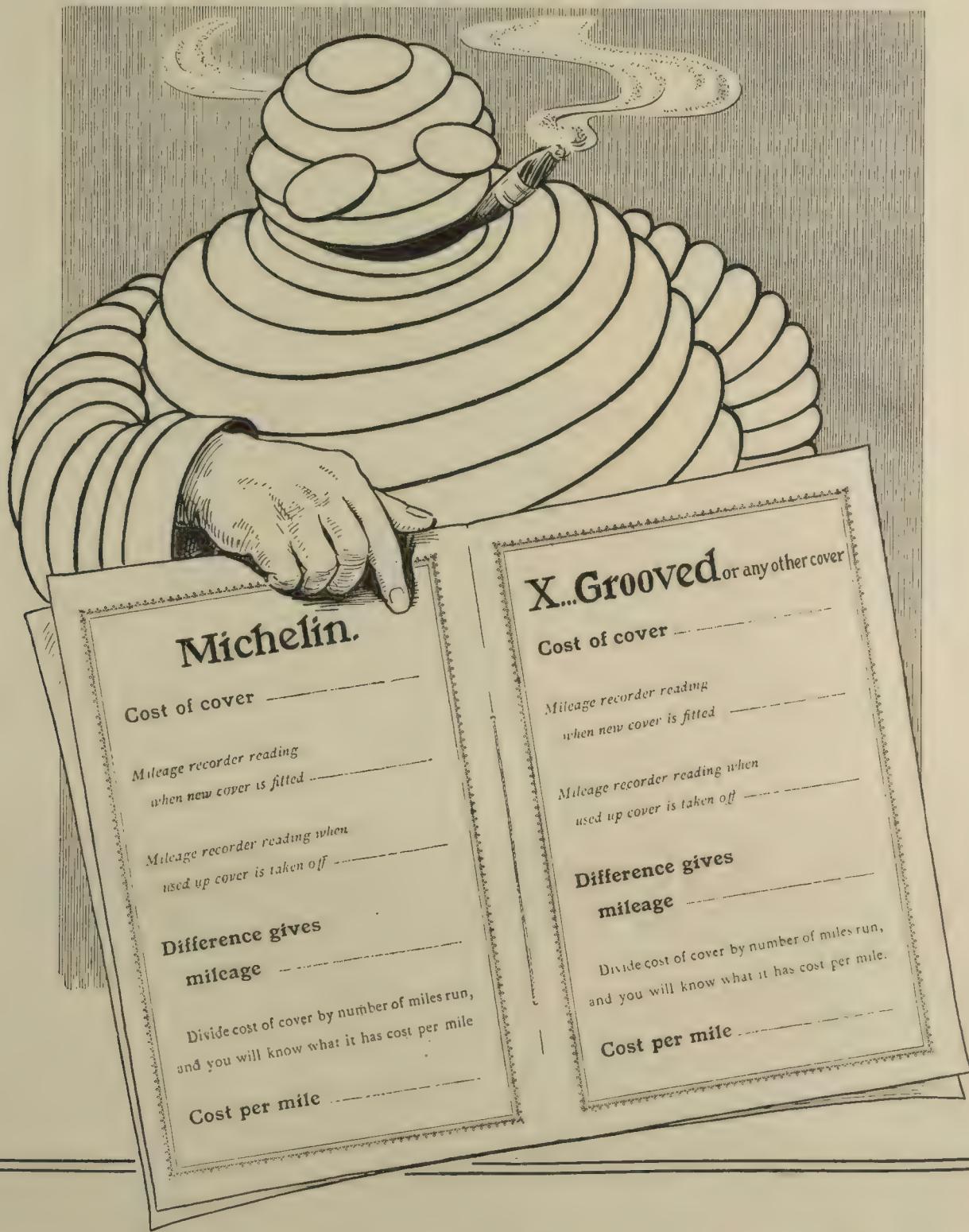
"THREE NUNS" CIGARETTES
MEDIUM, 3d. for 10.

No. 310

Messrs. Aspinall's Enamel, Ltd., the pioneers of enamel paint making, have found it necessary to increase their productive capacity, and with that view have purchased an old-established varnish-works in the Bath Road, Mitcham, where they hope to be able to deal more effectively with the increasing demand for their well-known enamel, varnishes, and other specialities. They are retaining their works and offices at New Cross, as their headquarters for business communications.

For the Whitsuntide Holidays the Brighton Railway Company will issue fifteen-day excursion tickets from London and principal stations on their system to Dieppe, Rouen, and Paris by day (first and second class), and night (first, second, and third class) services from May 28 to June 1 inclusive, also by a special afternoon service (all three classes) on Saturday, May 30, leaving Victoria at 2.20 p.m., Newhaven 3.55 p.m., and due to arrive at Dieppe at 8.18 p.m., Rouen 9.25 p.m., and Paris (St. Lazare) 11.26 p.m. This train will not call at either Croydon or Lewes. Dieppe Friday to Tuesday tickets will be specially available for return up to Wednesday, June 3, and the Dieppe Casino will be open for the

Whitsuntide Holidays from May 30 to June 2. Full particulars can be obtained from the Continental Traffic Manager, Brighton Railway, Victoria Station, London, S.W.



We are so confident that the Michelin Tyre is better and more economical than any other (grooved or otherwise) that we will send you this record book free of charge. With it you can calculate what each of your tyres costs per mile.

Send post-card to-day for a copy.

MICHELIN TYRE CO., LTD., 79-85, FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

LADIES' PAGE.

NO scene more brilliant exists to which the public can obtain access than a State performance at the Opera, such as that given this week in honour of the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark. The aspect of the company, shining with jewels and vivid in colours as regards the ladies, decorated with orders and ribbons in the case of the considerable number of men entitled to wear such decorations, and this splendid display of glitter and colour, unbroken on the floor of the great Opera House and the tiers of boxes above it—for, as impecunious music-lovers know to their sorrow, there is no pit or dress-circle this alone is a sight worth going far to see. Then the floral decorations that extend all round the line of boxes, the satin programmes pinned on the back of every stall and hanging over the front of every box, and last, but of course far from least, the extra life in the performance not one opera, with passages interesting and dull, but excerpts from those portions of several operas that the leading singers believe to present to the best advantage their special powers; all together compound a scene of such charm and splendour that it must, one feels, impress even the members of Courts. The opera on such occasions, though a purely private enterprise, fulfils a genuine public function.

It was a coincidence that contained a moral that the House of Lords should devote two nights to debating whether women taxpayers should be allowed a voice in electing the men who are to vote away their money without limit, in the same week when the enormous taxation under the new Budget was the topic of the hour. The proposition for Women's Suffrage that their Lordships debated, and rejected by a vote of 104 against 60 in favour, was a mild one—namely, that the right to vote for Members of Parliament should be extended to those women who are householders in their individual capacity, and pay their taxes in person. This class of women, standing alone, and compelled to meet every demand of the State without being granted the smallest reduction or concession, can at present exercise the local government franchises, and thence it is known that they number only about one to every seven men voters. The proposed admission of this class of direct taxpayers to a voice in choosing their tax-levying rulers is only a small matter, then. But, on the other hand, it is true that this concession would not put an end to the Women's Suffrage agitation, which is based on a claim that sex is not a relevant qualification for exercising the vote, and that the male part of the nation alone does not constitute "the People." We are not testing the virtues or blunders of genuine "representative government" so long as the very large number of taxpaying women, while not relieved of any fraction of the burdens that politicians are piling on them, are refused all representation in electing the taxing body or directing its policy.



THE REVIVAL OF THE CLOAK.

This is one of the fashionable makes of the capes now in favour. It is built in crêpe brocade, with hood and sash of satin ribbon. The Panama hat is trimmed with a black wing.

It is certainly absurd, however, to argue as if the female sex were a superior race, whose influence will inevitably work for better conduct, and more public spirit, and so on. It may well be retorted that women should give an illustration of all this by their behaviour in the walks of life in which they are now to be seen and tested. It is impossible to deny that the women engaged in wage-earning domestic work are at present displaying as a class the very worst possible spirit. A recent decision in the case of a servant who was dismissed because she refused to carry home the parcels that her mistress had bought for the household, however, shows emphatically that women ought to have a finger in the pie of making the laws about domestic affairs, and in carrying them into effect; for the County Court Judge, a mere man, actually gave wages in lieu of notice, and thus upheld this girl's contention that a mistress is not entitled to require a servant to go to market and carry home the goods purchased for the household! A servant is not to be sent on errands involving any parcel-bringing? Well! As the bewildered mistress in this case inquired: "Am I to keep two servants and carry home my parcels myself?"

In these days of rush and stress a great many people, without being actually ill, feel the need of a nerve tonic. A nerve food which received the Gold Medal from the doctors of the world at their Conference last year is "Vitafer"; a purely British preparation, which is obtainable from all chemists at a reasonable price. The basis is the finest milk, reduced to powder, containing the concentrated nourishment of the milk with the addition of certain nerve and tissue-forming elements. It is taken easily, being tasteless and odourless, and can be sprinkled on bread and butter, or mixed in beverages.

Everybody knows how much the prosperity of the North of Ireland is bound up with her linen manufactures, which are the admiration of all the world. Recent political events, we learn, have not in the least interfered with the steady course of business in Belfast, whence Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, the celebrated firm of Irish linen manufacturers, report that the linen trade is now enjoying exceptional prosperity. The many work-people employed by Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver in their huge warehouse in Belfast, and their factories in that city, as well as at Banbridge and elsewhere, are working at full pressure to turn out the orders that this up-to-date firm are receiving daily, not only from their branches in London and Liverpool, but from customers all over the world. Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, as most house-proud ladies know, supply their lovely Irish linen manufactures to the public direct, and will send patterns by post, on request to Department 40B, Donegall Place, Belfast, of anything from a handkerchief up to a table-cloth, or the finest sheeting, or hand-embroidered goods, or Irish lace; while London ladies can call and inspect the firm's productions at their splendid premises in Regent Street, W.

ILOMENA.

Kill that Germ!

with
Hall's
Distemper

Hall's Distemper is the greatest protection the householder can have from unclean and infectious walls because when first applied, it is a thorough disinfectant and germ destroyer.

It is also the most pleasing of wallcoverings, quick, clean and inexpensive to apply, and quite free from the objectionable smell of paint.

If you strip your walls of the layers of wallpaper and decorate with Hall's Distemper, your rooms will have a purer atmosphere, and you will gain the refreshing effect of a change to a new home.

* How to decorate Your Home. Write to-day for this beautiful illustrated pamphlet, showing in colours how to practically decorate every room in the house. Post free from the Sole Manufacturers to

SISSONS BROTHERS & CO. LTD., HULL. London Office—193, Borough High Street, S.E. Liverpool—2, Cheshire St. Glasgow—2, Bath Street. Reading—2, Gurn Street. Manchester—3, Sandywell Works, Green Lane. 310



A SHORT CHAT ABOUT

HARROGATE

AND WHAT HAS MADE IT FAMOUS

If you have not visited Harrogate you have missed a sight which is unique in England, or indeed in Europe, so far as Spas are concerned. Harrogate has an attraction which places it far ahead of other watering places. This is the most wonderful of Spas, containing no less than 87 mineral springs, and providing the daily application, all the year round, of over 60 different treatments. Harrogate possesses all the virtues of the Continental spas together—that is what actually makes it *unique*.

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NEW SEASON TOP-COATS AND GOWNS now on show in their salons make a sumptuous display of original creations, so beautiful and distinctive that they satisfy the most fastidious taste.

NEW MODELS AND MATERIALS are constantly being added by BURBERRYS to their already exhaustive ranges, illustrating the consummate skill with which they combine Fashion's latest decrees with all that is best for practical service.

EACH BURBERRY MODEL is expertly designed to fulfil its especial purpose, creating a successful union between protection, smartness, freedom and utility.

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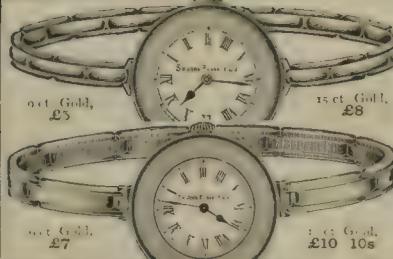
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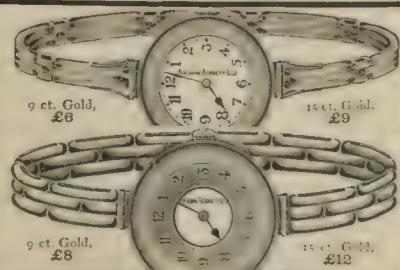
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is full protection from the start: absolute security from unfortunate investments—in a word, an assured future. To yourself it spells freedom from all worries, and is an incentive to systematic saving.

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LOTUS look as charming on the feet as they do here, if carefully fitted. The best guarantee is one's own keenness as to the time of purchase, and you can be half so interested as the wearer in getting comfort and satisfaction. Perfect fit is the key which opens the door to all the excellent work found in Lotus. The shoes themselves are beautifully made and delightful to wear.

One or more shops in every town keep good stocks, and have every size and style at their instant command. Ladies should write for a Lotus catalogue, an invaluable guide to all who take a pride in their shoes.

Letters:
Lotus Shoe Makers, Stafford.
Telephone:
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Beautifully made and delightful to wear.

BENSON'S

£25 "FIELD" WATCH.

BEST LONDON MADE.

Half-Chronometer, Breguet Sprung and Adjusted, with improvements to be found only in BENSON'S WATCHES.

In 18-carat Gold Cases, Gentlemen's size, any style, including Monogram, £25; in Silver Cases, £15.

Owners write that the "FIELD" Watches are of "Incomparable excellence,"
BEST VALUE at LOWEST CASH PRICES, or the Economical and Equitable "Times" system of
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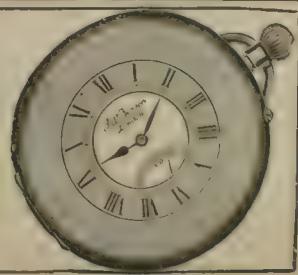
Sent free all the World over at our risk and expense.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FREE—No. 1: Watches, Chains, Rings (with size card), &c. No. 2: Clocks, "Empire" Plate, &c.

No. 3 of Pretty yet Inexpensive Silver Articles for Presents, Dressing Cases, &c.

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25, OLD BOND STREET, W., and 28, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.



PARLIAMENT.

ONE of the most interesting and remarkable events of the week in the House of Commons was the rejection of a Bill, promoted by back-bench Liberals, for the further restriction of the opening of public-houses in England on Sunday. The Bill was supported by Mr. Ellis Griffith on behalf of the Government, and while the opposition came mainly from the Unionists, it was denounced also by Mr. George Roberts, a Labour Member, as an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the individual. Mr. Chaplin, whose popularity in the House is very great, delighted both sides with a gay speech in which, to show that temperance legislation was unnecessary, he remarked that the gilded youth of the present day drank so little champagne that they were known as "barley-water boys." A number of Nationalists as well as several Labour Members assisted to defeat the Bill by a majority of 198 votes to 176. The intricate, puzzling Budget, with its grants in relief of rates on improvements, involving a new valuation, and its heavy additions to income tax and death duties, has been closely criticised in the debates opened by a very

able speech, in the best and most courteous Parliamentary style, from Mr. Austen Chamberlain. On the Government's own side, the Chancellor of the Exchequer found unusual difficulty in getting up steam. In an elaborate defence of his scheme, on Monday, he announced a concession on unearned incomes. The tax on these between £300 and £500 is to remain at 1s. 2d., instead of being raised to 1s. 1d., and on incomes of not more

than £300 it is to be reduced to 1s. The Chancellor, explaining vaguely the process by which his proposals are to be carried out, stated that, pending the completion of the new valuation ("which should assess properties at their real value and differentiate between improvements and site-value"), provisional arrangements would be made for the distribution of the money. There would be necessary this year, in addition to the Finance Bill, a Revenue and Valuation Bill, and perhaps an Insurance Bill; and yet, according to the Prime Minister, it was not the intention of the Government, "if they could help it," to have an autumn session! Mr. Walter Long, in a vigorous attack, maintained that expenditure was excessive, revenue was being raised by a system of taxation which was bound to break down, and the Chancellor was budgeting for a surplus in order that next year he might have money to distribute among the people with a view to votes.



THE HEAD OF A FAMOUS ART-FABRIC FIRM: THE BUST OF SIR ARTHUR LIBERTY, BY SIR GEORGE FRAMPTON, R.A., IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The bust was subscribed for and presented to Sir Arthur Liberty by the textile fabric manufacturers of Great Britain and the Continent.



PIONEERS OF THE CIDER REVIVAL: MESSRS. BULMER'S CELLARS AT HEREFORD.

Messrs. H. P. Bulmer and Co., of Hereford, have nearly two acres of cellarage for their well-known ciders at Hereford. All their cider is made on their own premises from the best English apples. They claim to be the pioneers of the modern revival of cider as a popular and healthy beverage.

A new proposal, with the view of promoting a settlement of the Ulster question, was announced by the Prime Minister on Tuesday in connection with a motion dispensing with Committee discussion on the Parliament Act Bills. While refusing to provide a "suggestions stage," he intimated that the Government would introduce an amending measure which, if a settlement were arrived at, would practically become law at the same time as the other. Both Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour spoke pessimistically of it.

THE FRENCH SEASON AT THE AMBASSADORS'. We can see just now at the Ambassadors', thanks to the enterprise of MM. Gaston Mayer and Maurice Froyez, the sort of programme that is the vogue at the smaller Paris

theatres, and very good as well as very varied is this entertainment. It gives us all-too-brief opportunities in Henri Lavedan's "Rupture," and in the "Gros Chagrin" sketch, of renewing acquaintance with the delightful art of Mme. Jeanne Granier. It presents to us in "Attaque nocturne" a playlet which begins with the promise of being a Grand Guignol blood-curdler, and ends in an explosion of characteristically Gallic fun.

It provides a little sample of Offenbach in "Les Deux Aveugles." And it has for its final turn a minature revue entitled "Plantons les Capucines," libretto by MM. Froyez and Bonnau, score by M. Henri Carré, to which a number of artists

make clever contributions, notably Mlle. Gina Palerne, imitating Gaby Deslys and others, and Miss Julia James, wearing the garnish of a boy. A very bright, if unpretentious, little show!

On Sunday, May 10, there was a hearty response to the appeal made on behalf of the National Institute for the Blind at special services held in thousands of churches and chapels. The scheme, which was organised by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, was a great success, and it is certainly to be hoped that "Blind Sunday" may, as suggested, become an annual institution.



PICTURESQUE MEMBERS OF A ROYAL SUITE AT KARLSBAD: TWO TSCHIRKESSEN OF THE BODYGUARD OF PRINCESS SCHAHOVSKOY-GLEBOFF-STRECHNEFF.

On arriving at Karlsbad recently the Princess could not at first find suitable rooms for her large suite, so she had her saloon carriages shunted on to a siding, and lived for three days at the railway station. Several famous visitors have already gone to Karlsbad, including General von Moltke.

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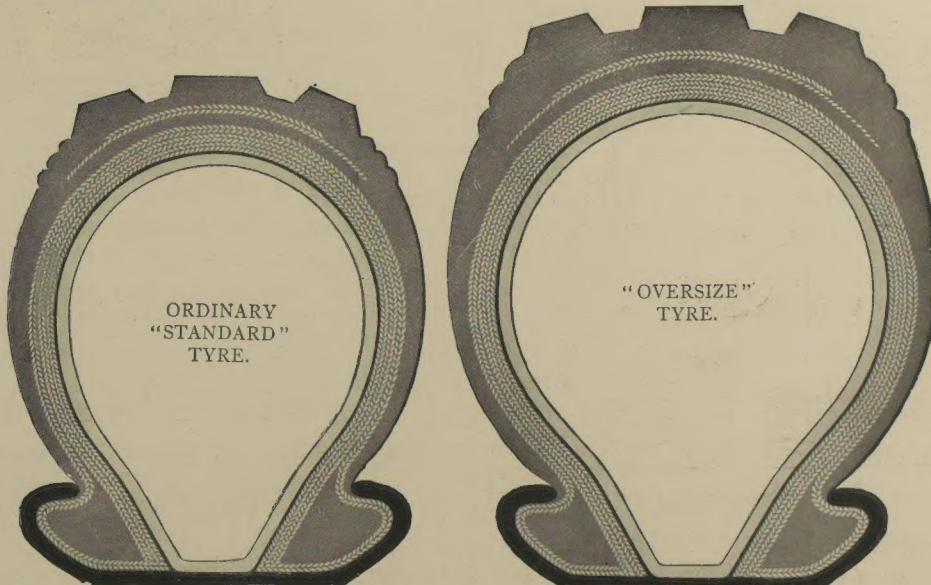
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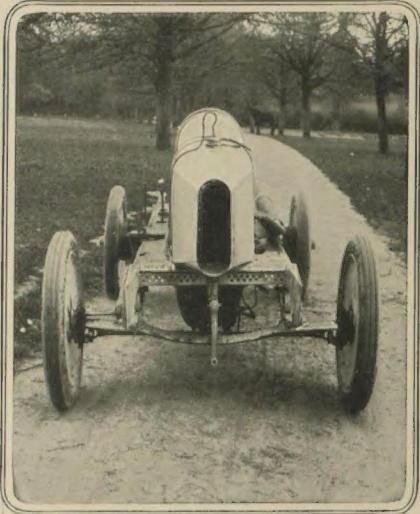
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Continued
started on the Monday, but eight finished on Saturday with gold-medal markings to their credit. All honour to cars and drivers for thus getting through. Personally I was not one of the fortunate medal-winners, but more of that anon.

It seems to me that what the reader who is interested in the results of the Trial must keep clearly before him ere he pass a final judgment on those results is that it is necessary to approach the records without being unduly obsessed by the face results. For example, there were two



A RECORD-BREAKER AT BROOKLANDS: A 9-h.p. HILLMAN CAR.

This car, by the Hillman Motor-Car Company, Ltd., recently beat Class A records at Brooklands by maintaining a speed of 70.95 m.p.h. for ten miles.

Hillman cars in the Trial. One qualified for the non-stop award, while the other lost it through having to stop to change a sooted sparking-plug. Now, which of these two Hillmans is the better car? Then there was a little Standard which ran magnificently through the whole week and secured the official non-stop; but its driver had to change a punctured tyre on the third day, which may easily have cost him the premier award

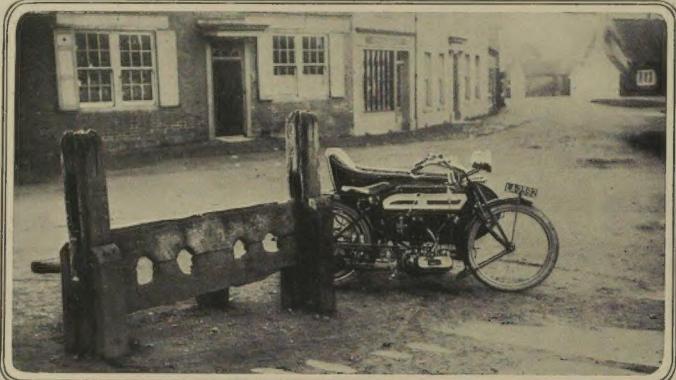
if the running should have been as close as I think it was. Supposing the Standard to miss the cup by that puncture, does it argue that it is any the worse car than the winner? Not in the very least. My own car had three stops during the week. First, while climbing Garrowby (one of the timed hills), with the engine turning very fast, the drain-cock on the water-pump jarred open and the radiator emptied itself—pure bad luck, and nothing at all against the car. On the same afternoon I had to stop for a choked main carburettor-jet, and on Thursday to change a sparking-plug. But at the end the car was running better than ever it had been, and had not suffered in the smallest detail. There is no gold medal, though, and the car is written down as one which completed the trial with stops recorded against it. Another instance, and I have done. The two G.W.K. cars ran magnificently all the week—not a mark against either until within sixty miles of the end, when one was put right out through the breakdown of the insulation of the magneto. One gets a gold medal, while the other gets nothing but "Retired—magneto trouble" only on its record. And yet the two are equally good cars; one had better luck than the other. Now, the moral to be pointed is that, in assessing one's judgment, due regard must be had to all the circumstances. To take the case of the Hillman which had plug trouble and set it against that of another car which qualified for a gold medal but finished up with one of its suspension springs broken will show what I mean. When the question is put as to which of the two is the better, the answer must be that the one which did not succeed in qualifying is the better, in spite of its failure so to qualify.

Maps for the Motor-Cyclist. I have often wondered why some enterprising firm of map-makers has not made a special effort to produce something that would really fit the case of the motorcyclist. Maps there are in plenty, but mostly they have been produced for the use of the car-driver who has plenty of room in his vehicle to carry and consult them; but the motorcyclist has either had to burden himself with maps



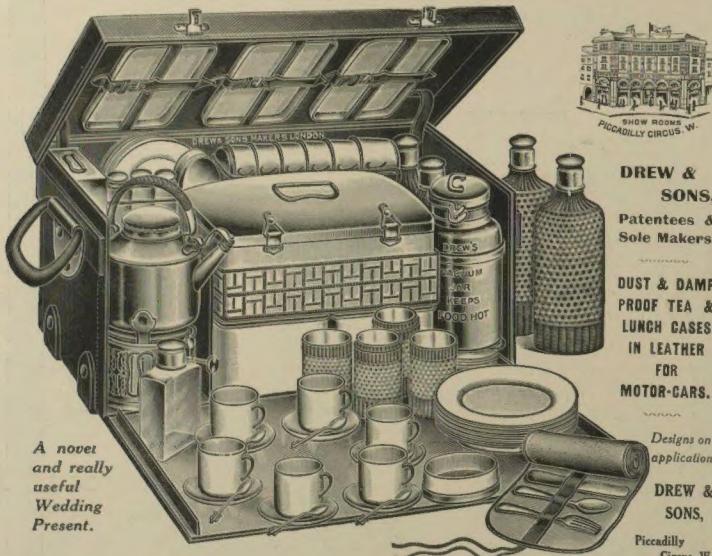
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that are unwieldy or to depend upon small editions that left much to be desired. The Triumph Cycle Company has stepped into the breach with a set of sectioned maps, mounted on canvas, and put into a neat waterproof case to fit the pocket of the tool-bag. The price is 1s. 6d., post



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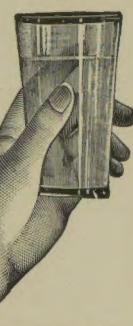
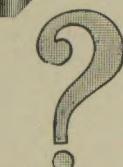
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. HENRY JAMES CASEY, of Beechwood, Tunbridge Wells, who died on Feb. 1, is proved by Henry James Casey and Noel Baron Victor Casey, sons, and Eugenia E. B. Reed, the value of the estate being £213,060 16s. 3d. The testator gives £6000 to the Walthamstow, Leyton, and Wanstead Children's and General Hospital to endow six beds; and the residue in trust for his children.

The will of MR. THOMAS EDWIN CROCKER, of 33, Princes Gate, who died on March 8, is proved by John Hedley Crocker, brother, and James Phillips, the value of the property amounting to £272,749. The testator gives an annuity of £500 to his sister, Mrs. Bushby, and £250 to her husband should he survive her; £5000 to his sister Susan Ann Phillips; £1000 to Baden Powell's Boys' Scouts; £500 each to King's College Hospital, the Wimbleton Cottage Hospital, the Nelson Hospital, Merton, and the Tavistock Cottage Hospital; a sum not exceeding £5000 for such charitable purposes as the executors may select; £500 each to nephews and nieces; £500 each and £50 per annum to the executors; and the residue in trust for his children.

The will of the HON. FRANCIS ALBERT ROLLO RUSSELL, of Steep, Petersfield, Hants, and 43, Holland Street, Kensington, who died on March 30, is proved, and the value of the unsettled property sworn at £22,422—all of which he leaves in trust to pay the income thereof to his wife during widowhood, or from one half should she again marry, and subject thereto for his children.

The will and codicils of MR. MAURICE ADOLPHUS GOLDSCHMIDT, of 66, Mount Street, W., who died on March 2, are proved by his wife and sons, the value of the estate being £181,769 16s. 1d. He gives to his wife £5000, his residence and its contents, £1000 for charitable purposes, and the income from three fifths of the property. On her decease, 7½ per cent. of the net estate, or £15,000, which ever shall be the lesser, goes to each of his daughters. The residue he leaves to his two sons.

The will of MR. HENRY CAREY HOUSETON, of 19, Woodland Road, Tyndall Park, Bristol, who died on Jan. 27, is proved by the widow, the value of the property being £72,684 5s. 4d. The testator gives £100 each to the Sheppards Barton Chapel, Frome, and the Frome Cottage Hospital; £50 each to the Baptist Missionary Society and the Frome Town Mission; £2000 each to his sons and to any child born after the date of the will; £200 each to his sisters; small legacies to persons in his employ; and the residue to his wife.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

RUDOLF L'HERMET (Schoneberg).—Thanks for cuttings from your column. The four-mover you send is being considered. We only publish such problems under exceptional circumstances—as, for instance, when they contain such novel play as your last.

H. S. B. (Florence).—We do not understand your card. In No. 3649 there is no possible move for White, 1. R to Kt 4th (ch). Besides, what do you mean by a problem being "cooked" unless the King moves?

C. NICHOLSON (Harrogate).—1. Kt to Kt 3rd will not solve No. 3650, and therefore your inquiry is superfluous.

J. C. STACKHOUSE, R. G. HEALEY, JEFFERY JENNER, A. M. SPARKE, C. H. MORANO, and J. G. TEMPLER.—Your respective problems shall appear in due course.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3649.—By W. FINLAYSON.

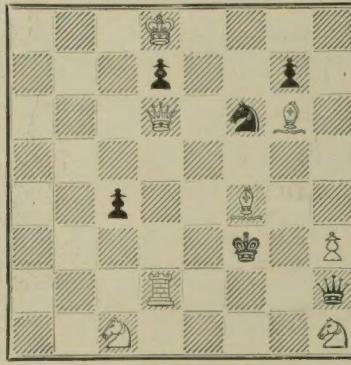
WHITE BLACK

1. R to Q B 2nd R to Kt 5th (ch)
2. K to B 2nd Any move.
3. B mates.

If Black play 1. P to B 5th (ch); 2. K to B 3rd; and if 1. Any other; 2. B discovers check, etc.

PROBLEM NO. 3652.—By W. A. CLARK.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3643 received from N. H. Newald (Madison, Wis., U.S.A.); of No. 3644 from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3645 from J. W. Beaty (Toronto); J. Murray (Quebec); and F. Hughes (Malta); of No. 3647 from H. A. Seller (Denver, Colo., U.S.A.); J. W. Beaty, J. Murray, and R. B. Cooke; of No. 3648 from J. Verrall (Rodmell); of No. 3649 from E. Aranaz (Vigo); C. Barretto (Madrid); Dr. Higginson (Birmingham); J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay); Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth); Josef Semik (Prague); L. Schlu (Vienna); and F. J. Overton (Sutton Coldfield).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 3650 received from Julia Short (Exeter); W. H. Sills (Birmingham); J. Fowler, J. Cohn (Berlin); R. G. Healey (Leatherhead); R. Worts (Canterbury); H. Grasett Baldwin; G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham); J. Green (Boulogne); A. H. Arthur (Bath); H. F. Deakin (Fulwood); J. C. Stackhouse, F. J. Overton; F. W. Best (Bournemouth); J. Smart; E. Roberts (Fulham); Colonel Godfrey (Cheltenham); A. W. Hamilton; Gell (Exeter); E. W. Thomas (Aberystwyth); F. W. Young (Shaftesbury); and W. Dittlof Janssen (Apeldoorn).

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played in the International Tournament at St. Petersburg, between MESSRS. NIEMZWITSCH and TARRASCH.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. N.) BLACK (Dr. T.)
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K 3rd P to Q 4th

Always safe in this opening and never too soon.

3. P to B 4th P to K 3rd
4. P to K 3rd Kt to K 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd Kt to B 3rd
6. Castles B to Q 3rd
7. P to Q K 3rd Castles
8. B to Kt 2nd P to Q Kt 3rd
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd B to Kt 2nd
10. R to B sq Q to K 2nd
11. P takes Q P K takes P
12. Kt to R 4th P to Kt 3rd
13. K Kt to B 3rd

Although White has wasted a move with this Knight, there is little apparent depreciation in position. In chess, however, to stand still is to lose ground.

13. Q R to Q sq
14. P takes P P takes P
15. B to Kt 5th Kt to K 5th
16. B takes Kt

Had White foreseen what such an exchange led up to it would not have been made, and in any case on general principles it is unwise to have two

B takes B
Kt takes Kt
P to Q 5th

19. P takes P B takes R P (ch)

White evidently had not anticipated the brilliant sacrificial combination that follows, and as far as we can see, no variation provides a means of escape.

20. K takes B Q to R 5th (ch)
21. K to Kt sq B takes P
22. P to B 3rd

If B takes B, Q to Kt 5th (ch), K to R 2nd, and to Q 4th wins.

22. K R to K sq
23. Kt to K 4th Q to R 8th (ch)

24. K to B 2nd B takes R

25. P to Q 5th P to K B 4th

26. Q to B 3rd Q to Kt 7th (ch)

27. K to K 3rd R takes Kt (ch)

28. P takes R P to B 5th (ch)

29. K takes P R to B sq (ch)

30. K to K 5th Q to R 7th (ch)

31. K to R 6th R to K sq (ch)

White resigns. A splendidly won game on the part of the great Nuremberg Doctor.

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